The New-York Times.

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[OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

Lord NAPIER has sent instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the West India Station, to have the visitation of American vessels discontinued. This may be relied upon.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning had a discussion on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, without, however, any action being formally proposed. Messrs. BURLINGAME and CLAY took high ground in favor of giving the President summary power to redress the outrages, but the rest of the Committee rather hung back. BURLINGAME is prepared to take the same stand in the House as in the Committee.

It is understood, to-night, that the subject of Senator MASON'S resolutions will be, to-morrow, postponed in the Senate until Saturday, when it is probable that a renewed attempt to adopt something more decisive will be made. Senator WILSON boldly declares that there should be no more negotiation about the right of search or visitation; he considering that doctrine as firmly settled as the Declaration of Independence. "Apologize or fight," is the language to be used. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

It is understood that a special messenger has been dispatched to-day by Lord NAPIER, with instructions for the British admiral of the North American fleet, wherever he can be found. He will proceed, first, to Halifax. The tenor of the instructions is not known.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, in response to the resolution, the documents in the *Panchita* case. Among the letters is one from Mr. DALLAS to Lord CLARENDON, dated the 16th of September last, in which he says: "Against each leading feature characterizing this transaction, the visit, search and seizure, the Government of the United States has uniformly, on all appropriate opportunities, for more than fifty years, openly and effectually protested, as inconsistent with the law of nations, sanctioned by no treaty, subversive of the separate rights and derogatory to the honor of independent communities. It was not the exercise of any fancied privilege of war, for profound peace prevailed; and yet without pretence of belligerent necessity in respect to contraband trade or blockade, the property of the citizens of a friendly power were invaded and arrested, and the protection of their national symbol irreverently slighted."

Captain MORESBY'S conduct, it appears, was disclaimed and censured, and he was withdrawn from the African station as unfit to be trusted there, and express orders were given by the Admiralty, which Mr. DALLAS says must prevent a repetition of such acts.

The response of the President to the resolution of the House, calling for information respecting the outrages of the British cruisers, is similar to that sent to the Senate, with a few additions in the verification of the visitations. It appears that where there is newspaper or other tangible reports of such cases, the State Department immediately writes to the Collector of the Customs most likely to procure reliable information for a sworn statement of the facts.

The Debate in the Senate Yesterday on the Resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate, after some other business, resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, repeated his remark of Saturday, that he wanted the British ships taken. The resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, disagreed with the Senator from Georgia. He was not willing to be smuggled into war by an amendment to an amendment. If the British acts are belligerent, let us throw, with all due solemnity, the bloody spear. If we must have war, let us declare war after dignified consideration. A war with England will be the most momentous event that has happened in the past three centuries, perhaps in all time past. Perhaps, hostilities with England are, sooner or later, inevitable, and when it should come he believed England would be rushing on her fate. Let us avail ourselves of the chance afforded by those resolutions to avoid, until it be forced on us, an event which, whenever it occurs, will change the face of human affairs.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, also spoke in a conservative tone, invoking the Senate to do nothing rashly, but to proceed with firm and determined, but cautious steps. The resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs are sufficient to express the sentiments of the American people, and it would be unworthy of both great nations to indulge in quarrelsome actions. Let England be informed that we require reparation, and if it be refused, we have then a right to stand on our own grounds. He agreed with Mr. TOOMBS that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation or search. It would be unworthy of this Government to enter into any discussion on that subject. We have to deal with acts only, and require England to disavow them and forbear.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, having reconsidered his amendment, said it was not in order, inasmuch as it proposed to confer power on the President by the vote of one House only; he therefore withdrew it, but hoped that orders had been given to sink or capture the offending ships.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, then moved a joint resolution that the President be a authorized to arrest the outrages at once.

The debate was here interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the Special Order.

Particulars of Recent Outrages on our Commerce.

THE BOARDING OF THE SHIP CLARENDON.

Captain BARTLETT, of the ship *Clarendon*, lost on Key West, has furnished the Charleston *Courier* with the following account of the boarding of his ship at Sagua la Grande, by the officers of the British steamer *Buzzard*. Here is Captain BARTLETT'S account:

My vessel was at anchor three miles from the port of Sagua, in the outer harbor, receiving cargo for New-York. At about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 2d of May, the steamer *Buzzard* hove in sight seaward, and rapidly approached the harbor, and cast anchor half a cable's length from my ship. Very soon after, a boat, in charge of a midshipman, came alongside. Mounting the side, and approaching the Captain on the quarter-deck, the officer asked. "Are you the captain?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he says: "I was sent on board by the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Buzzard*, to examine the papers of your ship." He was answered: "I do not recognize your commander's authority to make any such request."

MIDSHIPMAN—*Don't you know that we have a pass from your Government to examine your vessel?*

CAPTAIN B.—I was not aware of any such authority having been given your Government; but show me the pass and I will show my papers, not before.

MIDSHIPMAN—You will be made to show them.

CAPTAIN B.—Not while I have charge of the ship.

The Midshipman now returned to the *Buzzard*. Soon after the Spanish national flag was hoisted on board the steamer. Fifteen minutes elapsed, when a gun was fired, and another boat left her side and headed for the ship. The officer in command jumped on deck, and approached Captain BARTLETT, who had in the interval of the visits got out his armament—six dilapidated muskets and an unloaded COLT'S revolver—in a pompous manner declared himself to be Commander of H. B. M. steamship *Buzzard*, and said, roughly, "I want to see your papers?"

Captain B. replied: I do not recognize your right to make any such demand. I do not know whether you are an English or Spanish man-of-war. You show the colors of both nations.

COMMANDER—I can set any colors I choose,—English, Spanish, or American. Why didn't you set your colors when you saw a man-of-war approaching?

CAPTAIN B.—I did not know whether you was a man-of-war or not. I should judge you to be a pirate from your actions.

COMMANDER—(Pointing to the gold bands on his sleeve)—Don't you see this insignia of my office?

CAPTAIN B.—I have plenty of such stuff in my cabin—that don't signify much.

COMMANDER—(In an imperious, haughty tone)—If you do not show your papers instanter, I'll put you in irons, take your vesesl as a prize, and carry her to New-York.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT—That would suit me exactly. I have been in Cuba four months looking for freight, and have "taken up" at a low figure. A voyage to New-York, under such circumstances, would put money in my pocket and that of my owners.

The Commander then left in high dudgeon, and went back to the *Buzzard*. Great confusion seemed to prevail on board; the drums were beat calling the men to quarters. Bulwarks were removed—guns brought to bear upon the ship—the great launches carried upon the wheel-house lowered into the water, and the cutters brought to the gangways.

Into them poured a stream of lieutenants, midshipmen, marines and sailors—every man armed with a musket, a cutlass and a brace of pistols. This formidable flotilla—four boats, as many officers and 100 men in battle array—approached the *Clarendon*, and, as they came up, the marines were ordered to load.

Capt. BARTLETT now concluded to show his colors. His armament had been got in readiness, and up went the stars and stripes. (The flag had been laying up on the deck during the former visit.) An officer from each boat then came on board. The Captain was asked if he was ready to show his papers. "There is my flag," said Captain B. "I refuse to show my papers, under any consideration whatever." "Your flag," they said, "has been hoisted too late. We have orders from our commander to take charge of this ship, and we shall proceed to execute the order." The commander himself now came off in another boat, the crew of which were armed like the rest. He made the same demand, and received the same reply. Capt. BARTLETT, furthermore, said: "I am in a Spanish port, under Spanish protection, and have a Spanish Custom-House officer at this moment on board my ship." "This will avail you nothing," says the British Captain, "I shall now take the ship." He then directed an officer to order the guard on board. As their heads appeared above the rail, Capt. BARTLETT drew his unloaded colt, and declared he would blow the brains out of the first man who came on deck.

Things now looked belligerent; the lion hearted commander countermanded his order, and said, "I will haul the steamer alongside." Capt. BARTLETT said. "If you come alongside, I shall give up my ship with the greatest pleasure." The commander, now at a loss what to do, held a consultation with his officers, one of whom remarked that he thought there was force enough already to take the ship without the steamer's assistance. The commander asked Capt. B. if he had any objections to giving his name. "Yes, I have great objections." "Who are your owners?" "That question I shall not answer." "Who are your consignees?" "That is none of your business." Similar questions were asked Capt. BARTLETT, who refused to give any satisfaction, when thinking that the farce was about played out, he approached the commander, and bluntly told him that he did not know his duty. "I don't, hey?" "No, you don't, or you would never have come on board an American vessel at anchor, receiving cargo in a foreign port, and demand to see her papers."

He then remarked, "Is there an American Consul ashore?" at the same time asking the Custom-house officer the name of the port. Captain B. answered, "There is not." "Is there a Commercial Agent?" "There is a person who acts in that capacity, but I have never seen his commission." "Has he your papers?" "That is none of your business." "Well," says one of the officers, "*this is the rummiest customer we have ever fallen in with.*" The commander of the *Buzzard* says to the first mate of the ship, "Lower down your steps, so that the officers can get into the boats." Captain B. reminded him that he was master of the ship, and says, "Do you order me to lower the ladder or do you ask me?" He replied in a humiliating tone, "*Will you lower it, if you please, Sir?*" "Yes, with the greatest pleasure." Then the commander of the *Buzzard* and his officers went down the ladder and into their boats, and returned somewhat crestfallen to their ship.

FIVE SHOTS INTO THE JOHN AND ALBERT

The case of the ship *John and Albert* has been reported by telegraph. The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th May, has the following particulars:

"Captain CROWELL, of the ship *John and Albert* which arrived here this morning, reports that on the 17th inst., when between Florida and Cuba, his vessel, *with the American flag flying, was fired into five times, by a British war-steamer.* The shot, he alleges, passed quite close to the vessel, and over her; and she was compelled to heave to, without having time to take in the canvas of the ship, so as to save her spars, although it was blowing very heavily at the time, and she had everything set before the wind. The last shot was fired after she had come to the wind—passed just overhead, and was evidently intended to dismast her. She was then boarded from the steamer, and Capt. CROWELL was required to show his papers. Shortly after the British officer had left a United States steam frigate came to the rescue."

A RHODE ISLAND BARK BROUGHT TO AND BOARDED.

The following new case is reported in the Warren (R. I.) *Telegraph* of Saturday:

"Captain D. B. LUTHER, of the bark *Mary R. Barney*, of this port, which arrived at Portland from Matanzas on the 11th instant reports that on 25th ult. the day after sailing, he descried a British paddle-wheel steam-frigate, having a gun-boat propeller in tow. The steamer altered her course so as to come up with him, and ordered him to back his main-yard, which he did, and an officer from the steamer came on board, inquired the bark's name, cargo and destination, and asked various other questions. Captain LUTHER, after answering, demanded to know whether any difficulty had taken place between the United States and England, and why he was thus detained. The officer merely replied that he was acting under orders, and desired Captain L. to receive as passenger an American whom the British commander wished to dispose of, offering to pay the passage money. Captain L. refused unless forced to take him, and observing that the officer appeared suspicious of something, told him he was welcome to search the hold, which the officer declined doing. Capt. LUTHER then again protested against the unwarrantable detention to which he had been subjected, having a four-knot leading breeze, and ordered the sails filled; on which the officer and his men took their departure. The steamer remained motionless for some time after. The bark was detained upwards of two hours, during which time the gun-boat steamed off out of sight.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CORTES.

Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

KINGSTON, Jam., Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

The most important intelligence of the fortnight is the arrival at Port Royal of a slaver, which was captured on the 16th ult., off Havana, by Her Britannic Majesty's steam gun-boat *Forward*.

No flag was flying at the time of her capture, and no papers or other instrument were on board to indicate her nationality. Two men, called GEORGE and CHARLES, were the only part of the crew that fell into the hands of the cruisers, and they are now in charge of the naval authorities. Lieutenant HENRY DAVIS, the commander of the gun-boat, has sworn to the necessary depositions, and a Court of Vice Admiralty will be held on the 14th inst., when the Attorney-General, on behalf of her Majesty, will apply for the confiscation of the vessel, which has the name *Cortes* painted on her stern, and the tackle, apparel and furniture found on board. The schooner had just left Havana for Africa when she was captured; she therefore had no slaves.

This is the third capture effected by the gun-boats sent to the coast of Cuba by the Lords of the Admiralty, at the solicitation of the delegates appointed by the Anti-Slavery Convention held in this island in the latter part of 1856.

The first capture was made by the *Arab*, which added 362 Africans to our population.

The second capture was effected two months ago by the *Jasper*, but no slaves were found on board the suspected slaver. She was also on her way to Africa, and had on board £8,000 sterling in gold, which, with tackle, apparel, furniture, arms, ammunition and food found thereon, were confiscated at a Court of Vice-Admiralty, held in Spanish Town on the 24th ult. The reputed master (LUST, by name) and the mate, both of whom were brought as prisoners to Port Royal, have left the island, the officers of the *Jasper* having subscribed and presented them with $80 to defray their expenses to Cuba.

THE STYX AT KEY WEST.

The *Key of the Gulf*, Key West paper, of Saturday, May 22, reports the British war steamer *Styx* as lying there off the hospital, having put in to have her hold purified. Here is a chance for a capture, and for some of our ships to distinguish themselves!

The Violation of Spanish Sovereignty by British Gunboats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, May 24, 1858.

The prompt action of the President in giving orders to our Home Squadron to put an immediate stop to the indiscriminate boarding of American vessels, has produced a salutary effect already, and the same English blowers that were laughing at the fun a few weeks ago, are beginning to look at the matter in a different light.

But these scandalous proceedings should not be overlooked by our Government. Some satisfaction must be demanded and obtained in those instances where the capture has been illegal, as for instance, the schooner *Cortes*. A reprimand from the Admiral to the subaltern should not be accepted as an equivalent for future good behavior, for it is but reasonable to infer that the order originally came from England, as no English Admiral would take upon himself the responsibility of committing such gross acts of discourtesy to our flag, without positive instructions, and, when I speak of the Admiral, I mean with stronger reason the simple commander of an insignificant gun-boat. But the question with Spain assumes a more intricate nature when we reflect that the most daring of these outrages have been committed within her bays and jurisdiction. When English armed boats have been allowed to parol the harbors of Havana and minor ports;—when armed marines have been landed on her soil and employed in the indiscriminate searching of American vessels,—then I think it behooves the American Government to hold Spain, also, amenable to the laws of nations for permitting this abuse of power. If she is afraid or unable to protect our property lying in her ports, then we should do it for her. I regret sincerely to see that the *Colorado* is the only ship ordered on this station to hunt up these English fire-eaters. She is too large and unwieldy for this service, and draws too much water. We want small sized vessels, such as we are building to cruise along the north coast of Cuba, and watch the movements of the English gun boats. This the *Colorado* will not be able to do, and I suppose the sum total of her duty will be, after visiting St. Domingo, to wait on the English Admiral and request him to curb the zeal of his subordinates. The capture of the offenders would prove more salutary in its results than any other step that could be taken. General CONCHA just begins to realize the awkward position in which he has placed himself by his excessive condescension to his English friends. Had he manifested the proper energy at the outset, much annoyance would have been spared our fellow-citizens. Vessels arriving at Havana still complain of being stopped, and the Department of State, by this time, must have received at least a dozen sworn testimonies of American masters who have been molested.

The schooner *Wintemoyeh*, mentioned in my last as having landed a cargo, turned out to be another schooner, also American. Letters have been received from Captain FAIRFOUL, of the *Wintemoyeh*, dated at Sierra Leone, where he was a prisoner with all his crew, having been captured on the coast a few days after his arrival there. The sea letter with which he was furnished by the American Consulate here only authorized him to proceed to the nearest port in the United States.

Notwithstanding the large number of English and Spanish cruisers on our coast, several cargoes have been landed quite lately, much to the chagrin of certain English informants, who, being well posted up on slave-matters, gave prompt notice of the fact to the gun-boats. They were commanded by officers who can never be sufficiently acquainted with our coasts for the successful chase of a *bonâ fide* Slaver. The English Government should employ an old Spanish Slave-trader if they want to know where to lie in wait for the long, low, black schooners.

The Cuban skies have at last opened their gates, and are regaling us every day with tropical showers, which of course will soon put a stop to the grinding. Most of the estates have suspended all work, and the remainder must speedily follow the example. The crop will prove short of last year's by at least 200,000 boxes.

The incessant rains have commenced to breed the terrible vomito, and cases are of daily occurrence, though yielding readily to medical aid. The vessels so far have been exempt from all disease.

The Right of Search and the Right of Visit.

MR. WEBSTER'S EXPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT IN 1843—LETTER TO OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

At the present time the subjoined letter from Mr. WEBSTER, written in 1843 to the American Minister in England, on the right of search and the right of visit, will be read with great interest. It gives clearly and completely, the American principle on these points—a principle to which we have always adhered, and which we have now an opportunity of establishing once and for ever. Mr. WEBSTER, it will be seen, makes no distinction whatever between the right of visit and the right of search. He regards one an assumption of sovereignty just as much as the other, and to neither would the United States then, nor will it now, submit. This is not a subject upon which any new points can be raised, and the arguments of Mr. WEBSTER are as forcible and as applicable to-day as they were in 1843. The following is the letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1843.

* * * * I proceed to draw your attention to the thing itself, and to consider what these acts are which the British Government insists its cruisers have the right to perform, and to what consequences they naturally and necessarily tend. An eminent member of the House of Commons thus states the British claim, and his statement is acquiesced in and adopted by the first Ministry of the Crown:

"The claim of this country is for the right of our cruisers to ascertain whether a merchant vessel is justly entitled to the protection of the flag which she may happen to have hoisted, such vessel being in circumstances which rendered her liable to the suspicion, first, that she was not entitled to the protection of the flag; and, secondly, if not entitled to it, she was, either under the law of nations or the provisions of treaties subject to the supervision and control of our cruisers."*

Now the question is, *by what means* is this ascertainment to be effected?

As we understand the general and settled rules of public law in respect to ships-of-war sailing under the authority of their Government, "to arrest pirates and other public offenders," there is no reason why they may not approach any vessels descried at sea for the purpose of ascertaining their real characters. Such a right of approach seems indispensable for the fair and discreet exercise of their authority; and the use of it cannot be justly deemed indicative of any design to insult or injure those they approach, or to impede them in their lawful commerce. On the other hand, it is as clear that *no ship is, under such circumstances, bound to lie by, or wait the approach of any other ship.* She is at full liberty to pursue her voyage in her own way, and to use all necessary precautions to avoid any suspected sinister enterprise or hostile attack. Her right to the free use of the ocean is as perfect as that of any other ship. An entire equality is presumed to exist. She has a right to consult her own safety, but at the same time she must take care not to violate the rights of others. She may use any precautions dictated by the prudence or fears of her officers, either as to delay, or the progress or course of her voyage; but she is not at liberty to inflict injuries upon other innocent parties simply because of conjectural dangers.

But if the vessel thus approached attempts to avoid the vessel approaching, or does not comply with her commander's order to send him her papers for his inspection, nor consent to be visited or detained, what is next to be done? Is force to be used? And if force be used, may that force be lawfully repelled? These questions lead at once to the elemental principle—the essence of the British claim. Suppose the merchant vessel be in truth an American vessel engaged in lawful commerce, and that she does not choose to be detained. *Suppose she resists the visit. What is the consequence?* In all cases in which the belligerent right of visit exists, resistance to the exercise of that right is regarded as just cause of condemnation, both of vessel and cargo. Is that penalty, or what other penalty, to be incurred by resistance to visit in time of peace? Or suppose that force be met by force, gun returned for gun, and the commander of the cruiser, or some of his seamen, be killed; what description of offence will have been committed? It would be said, in behalf of the commander of the cruiser, that he mistook the vessel for a vessel of England, Brazil, or Portugal; but does this mistake of his take away from the American vessel the right of self-defence? The writers of authority declare it to be a principle of natural law, that the privilege of self-defence exists against an assailant who mistakes the object of his attack for another whom he had the right to assail.

Lord ABERDEEN cannot fail to see, therefore, what serious consequences might ensue if it were to be admitted that *this claim to visit*, in time of peace, however limited or defined, *should be permitted to exist as a strict matter of right*; for if it exist as a right, it must be followed by corresponding duties and obligations, and the failure to fulfill those duties would naturally draw penal consequences after it, till ere long it would become, in truth, little less, or little *other than the belligerent right of search.*

If visit or visitation be not accompanied by search, it will be in most cases nearly idle. A sight of papers may be demanded, and papers may be produced. But it is known that Slave-traders carry false papers, and different sets of papers. A search for other papers, then, must be made where suspicion justifies it, or else the whole proceeding would be nugatory. In suspicious cases, the language and general appearance of the crew are among the means of ascertaining the national character of the vessel. The cargo on board, also, often indicates the country from which she comes. Her log-book, showing the previous course and events of her voyage, her internal fitment and equipment, are all evidences for her, or against her, on her allegation of character. These matters, it is obvious, can only be ascertained by rigorous search.

It may be asked, if a vessel may not be called on to show her papers, why does she carry papers? No doubt she may be called on to show her papers; but the question is, where, when, and by whom? Not in time of peace, on the high seas, where her rights are equal to the rights of any other vessel, and where none has a right to molest her. The use of her papers is, in time of war, to prove her neutrality when visited by belligerent cruisers; and in both peace and war, to show her national character, and the lawfulness of her voyage, in those ports of other countries to which she may proceed for purposes of trade.

It appears to the Government of the United States that the view of this whole subject which is the most naturally taken, is, also, the most legal, and most in analogy with other cases. British cruisers have a right to detain British merchantmen for certain purposes; and they have a right, acquired by treaty, to detain merchant vessels of several other nations for the same purposes. But they have no right at all to detain an American merchant vessel. This Lord ABERDEEN admits in the fullest manner. Any detention of an American vessel by a British cruiser is therefore a wrong—a trespass; although it may be done under the belief that she was a British vessel, or that she belonged to a nation which had conceded the right of such detention to the British cruisers, and the trespass therefore an involuntary trespass. If a ship-of-war, in thick weather, or in the darkness of the night, fire upon and sink a neutral vessel under the belief that she is an enemy's vessel, this is a trespass—a mere wrong; and cannot be said to be an act done under any right, accompanied by responsibility for damages. So if a civil officer on land have process against one individual, and through mistake arrest another, this arrest is wholly tortious; no one would think of saying that it was done under any lawful exercise of authority, subject only to responsibility, or that it was anything but a mere trespass, though an unintentional trespass. The municipal law does not undertake to lay down beforehand any rule for the government of such cases; and as little, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, does the public law of the world lay down beforehand any rule for the government of cases of involuntary trespasses, detentions, and injuries at sea; except that in both classes of cases law and reason make a distinction between injuries committed through mistake and injuries committed by design; the former being entitled to fair and just compensation—the latter demanding exemplary damages, and sometimes personal punishment. The Government of the United States has frequently made known its opinion, which it now repeats, that the practice of detaining American vessels, though subject to just compensation, if such detention afterward turn out to have been without good cause, however guarded by instructions, or however cautiously exercised, necessarily leads to serious inconvenience and injury. The amount of loss cannot be always well ascertained. Compensation, if it be adequate in amount, may still necessarily be long delayed; and the pendency of such claims always proves troublesome to the Governments of both countries. These detentions, too, frequently irritate individuals, cause warm blood, and produce nothing but ill effects on the amicable relations existing between the countries. We wish, therefore, to put an end to them, and to avoid all occasions for their recurrence.

On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the quintuple treaty of December, 1841, *does not admit that, by the law and practice of nations, there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well-known rules and definitions from the right of search.*

It does not admit that visit of American merchant vessels by British cruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessel to be British, Brazilian, or Portuguese. We cannot but see that the detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers has already led to consequences—and fear that, if continued, it would still lead to further consequences—highly injurious to the lawful commerce of the United States.

At the same time, the Government of the United States fully admits that its flag can give no immunity to pirates, nor to any other than to regularly documented American vessels. It was upon this view of the whole case, and with a firm conviction of the truth of these sentiments, that it cheerfully assumed the duties contained in the Treaty of Washington; in the hope that thereby causes of difficulty and of difference might be altogether removed, and that the two powers might be enabled to act concurrently, cordially, and effectually for the suppression of a traffic which both regard as a reproach upon the civilization of the age, and at war with every principle of humanity and every Christian sentiment.

The Government of the United States has no interest, nor is it under the influence of any opinions, which should lead it to desire any derogation of the authority and rights of maritime power. But in the convictions which it entertains and in the measures which it has adopted, it has been governed solely by a sincere desire to support those principles and those practices which it believes to be conformable to public law, and favorable to the peace and harmony of nations.

Both Houses of Congress, with a remarkable degree of unanimity, have made express provisions for carrying into effect the 8th article of the treaty. An American squadron will immediately proceed to the coast of Africa. Instructions for its commander are in the course of preparation, and copies will be furnished to the British Government; and the President confidently believes that the cordial concurrence of the two Governments, in the mode agreed on, will be more effectual than any efforts yet made for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

You will read this dispatch to Lord ABERDEEN, and, if he desire it, give him a copy.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Popular Views of the Recent Aggressions.

A PLAN TO DECIDE THE TITLE OF VESSELS TO THEIR FLAGS.

The following is a copy of the letter from a merchant in this City to the Secretary of State, to which we made allusion in the TIMES of Saturday:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1858.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In view of any possible difficulty which may arise from the examination of our vessels by British cruisers, will you allow me to make a suggestion which may have the effect, if approved of, to obviate any misunderstanding with the British Government, and allay the unpleasant feeling which is rapidly gaining strength in this country.

It is simply this: Let each British cruiser engaged in the suppression of the African Slave-trade carry an American lieutenant as passenger, whose duty it shall be, with a boat's crew under his command furnished by the ship, to board and examine every vessel *hoisting the flag of the United States*; and, further, let every American cruiser carry a British lieutenant for the same purpose, each carrying and exhibiting the flag he represents on making the search.

In the hope the suggestion may merit some consideration, I make it directly to you in preference to sending any communication to the public prints, and am, most respectfully, your obedient servant and fellow-countryman. S.

THE PROPOSED METHOD OF VISITING BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The complimentary remarks of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday evening, on my suggestion made to the Secretary of State on the 17th of May, in regard to an arrangement for an honorable and satisfactory settlement of this irritating question of the Right of Search, are qualified with some doubts of its practicability or prudence.

It is conceded at once, that the whole subject is beset with doubts and difficulties which have existed for nearly half a century, but the question now seems to be narrowed down to its action in time of peace, and to the necessity of a mutual agreement for effecting the objects of the treaty, without creating anger or animosity on either side.

Where any plan is liable to objections, more or less grave, it behooves us, at least, carefully to examine any suggestion which may tend to allay the sensitiveness of our people, and protect our national honor. If we cannot make exactly the arrangement we wish, let us make the best we can, if it will put this vexed question quietly and satisfactorily to rest.

I would not yield a particle of national right or national honor, but it does seem to me that naval officers of either country, selected by their respective departments for their intelligence, discretion and caution, and under the most stringent instructions to avoid all causes of irritation or bad feeling, would be under such a sense of responsibility to their respective governments, that the duty might be well performed, and the sensitiveness of all parties allayed.

A MERCHANT.

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CONTROVERTED.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR:—I am a constant reader of your paper, and believe it to be the most unprejudiced and fairest American paper published; but, as far as regards the question of the "alleged British outrages," I think you allow your patriotism to get the better of your sense of justice. If I mistake not, you express the opinion that the American flag protects any vessel from even a visit. Now, I think this position quite untenable by any nation. If a vessel be seen at sea, by a man-of-war, under suspicious circumstances, and the commander of the war-vessel have good reasons for supposing that she is engaged in the Slave-trade, he has an undoubted right to visit her, *no matter what flag she may display.* You express the opinion, in one of your late issues, that slavers are not over-scrupulous about what flag they sail under; and I quite agree with you; for we all know that they will hoist any flag which will give them immunity from the visit of a man-of-war.

If I mistake not, this immunity is not claimed by any nation except the American. It is a notorious fact that nine-tenths of the slavers navigating the Atlantic are American-built, and sail under the "stars and stripes." Mr. CASS appears to think that this nation has fulfilled her part of the treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Well, that is *his* opinion; but it must be evident to any unprejudiced person that this treaty has been very loosely kept, if at all, by America. Every one conversant with these matters, knows that the dullest sailers in the American navy are sent to the coast of Africa; and they are quite unable to outsail those sharp Slavers, built for excessive speed. The *Vincennes* went out to that station some few months ago. It is very easy to see that the American Government does not wish to put down the Slave-trade; else they would have a sufficient number of *capable* cruisers on the coast of Africa, and in the Gulf of Mexico. If the American flag is to protect the vessel hoisting it from the visit of a man-of-war of any other nation, then even English slavers (if such there be) may sail under that flag, and defy the armed cruisers of their own nation. Yes, pirates and murderers may take advantage of that flag to commit such excesses as made navigation of the seas, in former years, so perilous; for it must be very evident to any one that *any vessel can obtain an American flag by paying for it.* Therefore, I repeat, that the position taken by this country is perfectly untenable by any nation, for the reasons above stated. But, if this Government were sincere, a mutual understanding could be easily arrived at for the purpose of suppressing this trade. Had America expended but half what England has in endeavoring to suppress this accursed traffic, the joint efforts of the two nations would have been successful, I believe, in putting an end to the trade altogether.

You would oblige me by inserting this in your valuable paper. I am, Sir, your constant reader.

A. H.

PROTEST AGAINST A WAR FEELING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There has been a great deal of fuss made about English outrages, but has it ever occurred to anybody to wait and hear the English side of the question before they decide? There are two or three reasons why they should do so.

First—Such hasty and unripe decisions only serve to inflame the passions and to create mischief. Now a war would be very much to be regretted on both sides, for neither party would have anything to gain, and both sides would have a great deal to lose.

Second—The other side of the question may present a very different aspect from the side which is now turned toward the public. It appears that Slavers of other nations use the American flag as a cloak for nefarious practices, and hope to escape unpunished under the protection of that flag. Now it must suggest itself to every American mind that such a state of things cannot continue. I think the best method of obviating it would be that of the merchants of this City who, it is said in the TIMES to-day, wrote to Gen. CASS a short time since, recommending that an American lieutenant should be placed on board of every British cruiser, and *vice versa.*

Third—What would be the result of the war? As I saw in a letter to a morning paper, you have only some dozen steam vessels of war. It would take nearly a year to get others built, and during that time it would be pretty easy for the English to cover your coast from Maine to Florida with their superb fleet of steam vessels.

I think that these considerations ought to strike every reasonable mind.

Yours, &c., F. A. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 29, 1858.

Shoemakers' Meeting—A Trade-Union Resolved on.

THE MEN'S BRANCH.

Last night, pursuant to previous notice, the "Journeymen Cordwainers, on the Men's Branch"—that is, those members of the trade who are employed in making men's boots and shoes—held a meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The attendance was not very large, but the room, which was a small one, was full.

The proceedings were spirited, and the feeling manifested was of a very decided character.

Mr. CHARLES MCCARTY, one of the unsuccessful candidates for the State Assembly, last Fall, presided.

Mr. THOMAS CARLISLE officiated as Secretary.

Mr. MCCARTY, in opening the meeting, referred to the reductions which have been made by employers in the compensation allowed to the trade, and stated that this diminution, while it varied from 25 to 75 per cent. on the job, was not accompanied by any corresponding reduction in the price of the article furnished the consumer. The employers were utterly unscrupulous in taking advantage of the workingmen's necessities, and did not hesitate to cut down wages to a degree which could hardly be considered as involving anything less than actual starvation. The average earnings of the boot and shoemakers of this City did not exceed six dollars a week each, and yet the hypocritical robbers who, as employers, ground these unfortunate workingmen to the dust, occupied pews in fashionable churches, and gained a reputation for benevolence and liberality by contributing for the promotion of religion the $50 or $100 wrung from the unfortunate workman whose family was starving in some wretched garret or miserable cellar. The only remedy for this injustice was to be found in a thorough combination based upon one grand principle, viz: The maintenance of a fair and just remuneration for their labor, and a determined resistance to every attempt to reduce by fraudulent or unjust means that remuneration on which depended, he might say, their very existence.

An address, substantially embodying the views expressed by Mr. MCCARTY, was read by the Secretary. It concluded as follows:

Too long have we lived, as it were, strangers to one another, which has left us so completely at the mercy of our employers, that they can now dictate their own terms, and pay wages that would scarcely keep body and soul together. With a great power to wield, you stand silently by, looking on as if the interest which you had at stake was of no importance to you, and hence the avarice or the mean selfishness actuates your employers that they, at their pleasure, reduce your wages. Then, and then only, you see your position in society, and then you feel the want of union. But the time is past for complaining; therefore let us unite for the protection of those interests upon which we rely for our support, and the decent maintenance of ourselves and families. Let each man that labors at any branch of the business say the question is his own, and rally around the standard of our trade. Let us gather together the scattered fragments, and form one solid, compact body, and by wise, judicious and just measures, we will be in a position to raise ourselves to a level with our fellow-tradesmen throughout the Union.

Mr. JOHN JENKINS moved the adoption of the address. This was seconded.

After some remarks by Mr. MORRISSEY, Mr. KEOGH rose and said he had left good employment at home to come and work for a set of hypocrites here, [Cries of "Hear, hear."] and, though he had a wife and family to support, his earnings, with the utmost effort, never exceeded $5 50 a week. If the bosses refused to give a fair price for work, he thought the only resort of the working men was to take to paving stones, or whatever else they could make available.

Mr. CHRYSTIE dwelt on the necessity of union as a means of forcing employers into increasing the wages, and urged the propriety of enlisting the Germans in the movement. He did not wish to say anything harsh of the employers, because he believed it likely that if he had been in their position he would have done precisely as they did. He believed that the safest plan for the trade would be to hold another meeting, for which a much larger attendance should be secured; and that not only a general union, but specific shop meetings should be organized, for the purpose of effecting the ends they had in view.

After some further remarks by Mr. MCCARTY,

Mr. MORRISSEY again rose and expressed his belief in the absolute need of enlisting the German workmen in support of the Society.

Mr. CHRYSTIE agreed with Mr. MORRISSEY in the observations he had made, and disclaimed any intention of urging ultra measures. An instantaneous strike would, he thought, be most disastrous, and he had no doubt that some of the losses were not so void of conscience as to refuse an advance, if asked; but he felt perfectly confident that no advance would be made unless the workmen asked for it.

The President put the question on the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

A number of persons then enrolled themselves as members, and the meeting adjourned till Monday night next.

MEETING OF LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.

A meeting of the Society of Ladies' Cordwainers of New-York and Brooklyn took place on Monday evening at the house of Mr. HASTINGS, No. 208 Centre-street, which was pretty numerously attended, Mr. GEORGE HILLIARD in the Chair. It was proposed by the existing Committee to appeal, in a conciliatory and kindly spirit, to their employers through an address published in the leading newspapers, and asking for an increase of wages, the standard being the prices paid previous to the late commercial revulsion.

Upon this proposal many comments were made. To those who objected to such a course, it was replied that of the two or three thousand working men of the trade, not more than a hundered could be got together, and that the funds were wanting for larger advertisements than as yet had appeared. Reports had been made by all the leading journals, and it might be that men stood aloof, from the fear that a strike was intended. The Committee were not in a position to recommend that course at present.

Some members were of opinion, that addresses to the "bosses" would prove useless, and that it would be better to appoint a Committee to wait upon the workmen for the purpose of a more effective organization. They would then be better able to dictate their own terms as to remuneration for their labor.

Some time was spent in comment upon the business character of certain employers as opposed to that of others, upon whose good feeling reliance may be placed. The Committee strove to induce the meeting to accede to the publication of the address.

A member remarked that there had been much talk to little purpose. Addresses in newspapers would not produce advance in wages. He advised individual effort directed to an organized movement. A body of men like themselves might have a business of their own.

Another gentleman ventured to give the Association contrary advice. He detailed the history and consequence of the "Preston strike" in England, by which some thousands of men voluntarily became unemployed, and, after much suffering had been endured for many months, were compelled to resume employment at the old prices. Strikes had always ended disastrously. All coöperative movements had in England ended in disaster. Confidence between man and man was the bond of social life, and if employers were addressed in a proper spirit, upon their refusal to listen, it might then be inquired what would be the next best movements.

The question of the address to employers through the Press was then put and carried.

A general "Scouring Committee" was appointed to visit shopmates at their residence, to ascertain the general feeling of the body, and, after some other business, the meeting adjourned to the succeeding Monday night, at the same place and hour.

The Central Park Commissioners—Proposed Changes in the Plan.

The Board of Central Park Commissioners met at 1 o'clock yesterday and considered the proposed variations in the plan, and directions for carrying on of operations.

The Architect-in-Chief reported with regard to the amendments of the plan which had been referred to him at the last meeting, that they were to be divided into two classes—such as merely modified the plan, and such as in effect substituted an essentially different plan, or proposed features inharmonious with the general design. With regard to the former it is observed:

The proposed modifications to plan No. 33 appear to be, in the first place, Nos. 3, 4, 11, 12 and 17. "Strike out the sidewalks for pedestrians on either side of the drive," "all paths for pedestrians," "the ride around the reservoir," "the flower garden," "the music hall, arcade and casino." To these propositions there is no objection, as they are omissions that will not interfere with the general construction of the Park, and may, perhaps, when the work is further advanced, be considered and determined on to better advantage by the Commissioners. "5. Truncate the angle formed by Fifty-ninth-street with Fifth and Eighth avenues."

The reasons for avoiding in plan 33 the truncated angles in these positions were: first, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make a dignified architectural entrance on a short truncated angle. In planning a suburban country place of limited extent, occupying an angle of two cross-roads, the idea has been developed by the writer on a small scale with a good result; but it is not recommended as a desirable arrangement for the principal entrance to a large park, because it is thought that these gateways should be designed with reference to the general architectural lines of the other buildings on the streets in which they occur. In the case of the Fifth-avenue entrance, the ground suggests the course of drive proposed in plan 33, and the entrance is arranged accordingly, and is also so planned as to leave an ante-park or square outside the boundary in which carriages for hire may wait without obstruction to the thoroughfare. It is thought many persons who do not keep carriages will be glad of an opportunity to drive in the park at a moderate expense, and for this reason it has been proposed to introduce the vestibule or ante-Park shown on the plan. A liberally arranged Fifth-avenue entrance at Fifty-ninth-street on the line proposed by amendment 5, would involve the necessity of a rapid descent into the low ground shown as a lake on plan 33, or this low ground would have to be filled up for a considerable distance at very great expense, and with disadvantage to the general lines of the scenery on this part of the park. On the corner of Eighth-avenue the intersection of Broadway, as shown in the City map, cuts up the streets and avenues into so many irregular three-cornered odds and ends that it was thought advisable in plan 33 to avoid the angle altogether, and to enter the park opposite Sixtieth street. In point of economical construction it would be nearly as feasible to make the truncated angular Eighth avenue entrance as any other short of the entrance near Sixty-third-street, proposed to the Special Committee and recommended in their report. 6. "Strike out the cross-drive running north to the commencement of the promenade"—this would prevent a circuit drive through the park, an advantage which it seems desirable to retain. With regard to the necessity for crossings that shall not interfere with the park drives at the point of intersection, and that shall be always open, lighted at night and under the control of the City, all that can be said is included in the report in plan 33, and the designers of that plan are aware of no argument for disregarding the necessities of the case as there presented, or they would endeavor to reply to it. With regard to the detail of construction of those roads, whether they shall at all points where it is practicable be carried somewhat below the surface, or whether they shall, except at the intersections, be made surface roads as far as possible, being separated from the park only by iron railings, is a question to be decided by a specific examination of the various circumstances of each situation. A further survey, made since the recent action of the Commission adopting plan 33, shows the feasability and, perhaps, desirability of carrying a considerable proportion of the cross-road above the Arsenal on a level with the general surface by a slight deviation from the course represented on the map.

It is difficult to understand what advantages are proposed to be gained by amendment 14, which proposes that "passage across the park may be made, but not with such facility of grade and level as to invite passage for purposes of trace or traffic," because such a cross-road is only called for by the necessities of trade or traffic, there being no possible objection to the introduction of pedestrians or private vehicles into any part of the Park. It is difficult to form a judgment on a design for laying out a large park without any illustrative plan and a careful examination of the site with special reference to the leading features supposed to be introduced. The new design roughly indicated in the amendments Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, necessarily assumes, so far as the portion of the Park above the new Reservoir is concerned, an extension of the boundaries to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and as this has not yet been surveyed or mapped, it is impossible to say what would be the best plan for its improvement. The addition of the extra length would lead to some alteration in any plan restricted to the present boundary lines. It is not necessary, however, to consider specifically the upper part of the Park, as proposed to be amended, as it seems to be a repetition, as far as practicable, of the conception of the lower Park. The leading idea of the plan for the lower part of the Park is a straight promenade avenue from near Fifty-ninth street to the Reservoir, with entrances at Sixth and Seventh avenues. Two rows of trees of this length would unquestionably be a beautiful feature in itself, and the reasons why the avenue on plan No. 33 is commenced and terminated at the points indicated, is because, in that situation and with the limitations there assigned to it, it will interfere but little with the present lines of the landscape; while, if extended in either direction, it will destroy scenery at great cost, which a few months' labor may render far more refreshing and agreeable than the constructed avenue would be after a growth of fifty years. The introduction of the suspension-bridge at the point indicated, merely for the sake of getting across the comparatively slight depression occupied by the lake, would, it is considered, have a forcibly artificial look, that would be out of harmony with the present character of the scenery which would consequently have to be demolished and made artificial so as to correspond with the new leading feature that is proposed by the fresh plan to bisect it. The wire bridge with its towers, although doubtless intended to be of elegant design, would destroy the appearance of expanse and the breadth of effects which at present makes this part of the Park so agreeable. If a more rapid and direct communication with Vista rock is desired than is shown on plan 33, a light bridge can be at any time thrown across at as low a level as possible, between two points a little west of the line indicated by the amendment, but it was designedly omitted on the plan so that the hill to the south of the reservoir might always remain more retired and rural than the ornamental and highly-dressed grounds on the other portions of the site. A simple and unartificial treatment with variety and some degree of intricacy, seems to be preferable in a City Park, to straight lines of trees or stately architecture. These belong not to parks for the people, but to palatial gardens. A tolerably direct continuous walk from the lower end of the Park around the two reservoirs to the upper part of Bogardus Hill, if thought necessary to be introduced, can be at any time arranged without a sacrifice of the present scenery of the Park, or a division of the landscape into two parts by a prominent architectural structure crossing the ravine at Seventy-third street. This could be done in such a way as to avoid bringing the pedestrian in contact with the drives or rides. The walks around the reservoirs are unobjectionable, but it seems undesirable to accept them as important objects for the walk, because they must always be disappointing. They are tanks or cisterns on a large scale, it is true, but perfectly comprehensible and uninteresting after one or two visits of examination. It is considered that they are unfortunately situated, because it is one great purpose of the Park to supply to the hundreds of thousands of tired workers, who have no opportunity to spend their Summers in the country, a specimen of God's handiwork that shall be to them, inexpensively, what a month or two in the White Mountains or the Adirondacks is, at a great cost, to those in easier circumstances. The time will come when New-York will be built up, when all the grading and filling will be done, and when the picturesquely-varied, rocky formations of the Island will have been converted into foundations for rows of monstrous straight streets, and piles of erect, angular buildings. There will be no suggestion left of its present varied surface, with the exception of the few acres contained in the Park. Then the priceless value of the present picturesque outlines of the ground will be more distinctly perceived, and its adaptability for its purpose more fully recognized. It therefore seems desirable to interfere with its easy, undulating outlines, and picturesque, rocky scenery as little as possible, and, on the other hand, to endeavor rapidly, and by every legitimate means, to increase and judiciously develop the particularly individual and characteristic sources of landscape effects.

Pending consideration of the above, the Board adjourned.

THE FRIGATE WABASH.—The U. S. frigate *Wabash* was still anchored at Staten Island yesterday. She is announced, however, to sail positively this morning, and no postponement on account of the weather. Various reasons are assigned for her detention, the most rational of which is that she is not ready.

SERIOUS COUNTER CHARGES.—Jane Hirsch, who says she is a married woman, and lives at No. 366 Eighth-avenue, made an affidavit yesterday before Justice KELLY, charging Dr. Chapman, of East Ninth-street, with rape. The Doctor, in a counter affidavit, denies the charge, and accuses the woman and her husband with an attempt to extort money from him. The case will be investigated to-day.

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* Mr. WOOD, now Sir CHARLES WOOD, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Weather—Congressional—Odd Fellows' Celebration—Brilliant Weddings—Music at the President's Grounds—Entertainment at Lord Napier's—Diplomatic On Dits—Dinner at the White House—Miss Lane's Conservatory—Art Squabbles—Prominent People—The Coming Hegira.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27, 1858.

What a miserable month of May! Usually, we have here, at this season, pleasant gatherings on the green sward, under the shade of forest trees, with a profusion of ripe strawberries, and such excellent cream as is supplied by the metropolitan milk-maids, who bring it to our doors in the veritable milk-pails. But this year a crevasse seems to have been opened overhead, and a sunshine is a most desirable novelty. Rainy-day succeeds rainy-day, and precedes rainy-day, keeping the ladies within doors, and making our Sioux visitors look (as they stalk gloomily about, with drooping plumes and bedraggled blankets) like the chanticleers seen by IRVING from his window, when he so graphically described a rainy day at a country inn.

The anniversary processions of the Sunday Schools and the Red-Men, on Monday, and of the Odd-Fellows, on Tuesday, suffered dreadfully by this pluvious phase. Five long miles did a thousand Noble Grands, Patriarchs, Sires and lesser lights in the Odd-Fellow's firmament tramp, in a pelting storm, which mingled the "red, white and blue" of their regalias into a watered-rainbow hue. At night, however, they had a glorious promenade concert, followed by a dance, and forgot the discomforts of the day.

On Tuesday morning there was a grand wedding at the spacious residence of Mr. GEORGE PARKER, at the corner of C and Four-and-a-half streets, which was darkened for the occasion, and handsomely ornamented with exotics. The bridegroom was young Dr. MAURY, (a son of the late Ex-Mayor,) and the bride Miss GEORGIE PARKER, decidedly the leader of *city* fashion. Her dress was of course magnificent, (ARABELLA said the honiton was the finest ever worn here,) and she had as bridesmaids Misses LIZZIE PARKER, ALICE MAURY, FRANKLIN, SMITH, ABBOT and LUDLUM, who were attended by the groomsmen—Mr. MAURY, Dr. HUGHES, Dr. LEVICK, Mr. FRANKLIN, Mr. ROSSITER and Dr. TROTTER. Rev. Dr. CUMMINS performed the ceremony, and there was a large concourse present, including all the prominent *bourgeoise*, with many public characters. The bridal party went northward that evening on a bridal tour, and on their return are to have several parties given in their honor.

That same evening there was another wedding at the "West end," at the corner of I and Twentieth streets, the residence of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. Miss MARY WALKER was married (by the Rev. Dr. PYNE) to ADRIAN DESHONE, Esq., a brother of Mrs. Senator SLIDELL, and although there was no great display, there was a most select and distinguished company. ARABELLA went into raptures over a set of pearls which were prominent among the bridal presents, and all agreed that the lovely and accomplished Miss SAUNDERS, who was the first bridesmaid, never appeared to greater advantage. The happy pair receive their friends to-day, and many who have not shaken hands since the Lecompton question was started, will, doubtless, cordially join in pledging the bride.

Yesterday, although a damp and cheerless afternoon, the Band of the marines was sent from head-quarters to play at the President's grounds. A week previous, however, the public had been disappointed, and there was consequently a slim attendance.

In the evening, Lord and Lady NAPIER received a large party of invited guests at the British Legation, in honor of the fortieth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's advent into existence. The *fête* did not begin to equal (as the ladies say) that of last year, when the garden was illuminated with colored lamps, and the attendance was general. Besides, the noble host was evidently somewhat disturbed at heart, as was evinced by his anxiety to have it understood that he was in no way advised of any instructions from Downing-street that would warrant the British naval officers acting as they have done. Only a few weeks since, the *Water Witch* carried Lady NAPIER on a visit to Old Point Comfort for her health; now that busy little steamer has been sent to make Britannia *cut her "Styx"* from the Cuban shores.

Apart from this war-cloud, the entertainment was a brilliant one. Lord NAPIER opened the first dance with Miss LANE, and had General ROBLES, with Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS as a *vis-à-vis*. All the *Corps Diplomatique*, the officers of the army, the navy, and the marine corps appeared in full uniform. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. Speaker ORR each headed a large delegation of the bodies over which they preside, and the Departments were well represented. Prominent among the ladies were Mesdames CRITTENDEN, JEFF DAVIS, MONTGOMERY, BLAIR, APPLETON, LEDYARD, CRAIG and CLAYTON, with Mademoiselles CASS, SAUNDERS, KING, and others. Arabella regretted the absence of Madame DE STOECKL, who has been quite indisposed of late—and was told that M. VAN LIMBURG, Minister-Resident of the Netherlands, intends to follow a good example, and wed an American wife.

The Hon. Mr. ERSKINE, Lord NAPIER's new Secretary of Legation is expected here soon, and it is to be hoped that he will attend more carefully to his dutie than he did at Turin. Mr. LUMLEY, his predecessor, had a misunderstanding with the NAPIERS at St. Petersburg, years ago, and profited by the death of a brother to escape home soon after they arrived here. By the way, the old story about a matrimonial alliance between Sir JOHN CRAMPTON and Madame DE BODISCO, has been revived since he has applied for and obtained the British Mission to St. Petersburg. She is now there, with all her children, and is well qualified to dispense the hospitalities of the British Embassy, besides removing much of the prejudices with which the Russians must regard the conquerers of Sebastopol.

To-morrow, (Friday,) the President gives the last Congressional dinner of the season, to a party of Senators, most of them new comers. Another of his neices, (a daughter of the Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN,) is now a guest at the White House, but does not attend the balls.

Mr. KEITT has received warm congratulations from the ladies, for having procured the passage of a clause in the general Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,000 for the purpose of purchasing plants for the new conservatory at the White House. It was a small matter, and the chivalric South Carolinian, declaring that he was the only member of the House who does not expect to occupy the Executive Mansion, silenced Mr. LETCHER, and Miss LANE and her visitors will have new floral beauties to admire. The conservatory is a very delightful addition to the "State apartments," and should be kept up.

The artists are jubilant over their defeat of Captain MEIGS by the decisive vote striking the million he asked for to finish the capitol with, from the General Appropriation bill. Of course, every one wishes to see the building finished, and handsomely finished; but the miserable daubings of the thirty Italians employed by Captain MEIGS are unendurable, besides being an art-outrage. He boasts, however, that between the influence of General DAVIS in the Senate, and of his father's medical friends in the city, he will have the million voted, and will spend it untrameled by any art-commission or any one else. I sincerely hope that he will not, and ARABELLA is quite excited in her opposition, denouncing especially the daughter of a Massachusetts member, who kept her father from voting, because—*n'importe* why—but it is a pity that love, or army influence, or anything else, should perpetuate the rule of one whose taste in art is so notoriously bad as is that of Captain MEIGS.

Among other notables here, are Mrs. Gen. GAINES, as active as ever, and seeking a pension that she may prosecute her lawsuit; Capt. ALBERT PIKE, on his way to represent Arkansas in the Board of Visitors at West Point; the veteran Captain REID, who in 1818 re-devised the American flag, returning to the hirteen stripes; Major ALEXANDER, who comes to command our Military Asylum; Dr. PETER PARKER, ex-Commissioner to China; and any quantity of Southern mail-contractors and Mexican fillibusters.

A month more, and the metropolis will be almost deserted. The members of Congress will be electioneering at home, the diplomatic corps intend to congregate at Old Point, the lobby will hasten northward, and the Executive Departments of Government, left untrammeled, will go to work—*they will have their hands full.*

Ever thine, ENOCH EASEL.

GENERAL WALKER MAKING NEW SPEECHES.—The adjournment of the Southern Convention has left WALKER at liberty to resume his speech-making trips. He is last heard of in Dallas County, Ala. A large meeting of sympathizers with fillibusterism was held on the 17th May, at Cahawba Court House, and the Selma *Sentinel* says of WALKER's speech:

"It was a complete vindication of his course in connection with that movement, and an argument to slaveholders to sustain the movement. His arguments proved effectual, too, for quite a number of our most substantial and largest planters came forward and made proper appreciation of their earnestness, by putting down large sums of money. General WALKER to-day could raise a million of dollars in Dallas county to Americanize Central America. Until now our slaveholders have been disposed to look upon the movement with indifference—now they have taken hold of the movement, and if money will secure success to the movement, the slaveholders of Dallas county, Alabama, will secure it."

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The Presbyterian Assembly—The Slavery Question—Matters on the Mississippi—Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The Sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have just closed; the members are now separating for their homes. The last two days have been mostly occupied with cases of appeal from the decisions of the lower courts. The case of Rev. Mr. FINLEY, formerly of Metuchin, N. J., has excited the most interest, and from the constitutional questions which it involved, owing to serious difficulties between himself and a portion of his church the Presbytery stepped in, and after a long and patient hearing of the case, dismissed him from his charge. He appealed to the Synod, the next highest court, which sustained the act of the Presbytery, and finally he brought his case before the General Assembly. Meanwhile his church had called and settled a new pastor, and he had gone to another Presbytery, from which he appeared as a delegate. His appeal was, therefore, one rather of form than to obtain redress, and was argued more on constitutional grounds than on the facts of the case. After a long and earnest debate, his appeal was sustained, but the reasons brought in by the Committee representing the majority of the house, and censuring the Presbytery, were set aside, and a paper of Dr. PALMER's adopted, which simply announced the decision, while it administered no special censure on the lower judicatories. The decision of this question was followed by the speedy adjustment of several other judicial cases—the reference to the Presbyteries of the subject of a demission of the ministerial office (in the form of an overture), and then, after the usual resolutions of thanks to the families of New Orleans, and the rail road companies, the Press, etc, the Assembly was formally dissolved, and another Assembly ordered to meet at Indianapolis on the third Thursday of May, 1859. The closing services were of a peculiarly interesting character and the tender address of the Moderator, Dr. SCOTT produced a profound sensation. Two hours after the majority of the assembly were on their way to their various homes—from which they had come to represent the different portions of the Presbyterian Church. It is worth a journey to New-Orleans to experience the emotions which one has, as he stands upon the levee while the steamboats are leaving for their destinations on the Mississippi, and its tributaries, and thinks of the immense extent of that river on which they are commencing their upward voyage. Even the levee, itself, is an object of ceaseless interest, with its miles of shipping, its long rows of steamboats built up, story after story, above the water, and lying side by side as far as the eye can reach, while all the wealth of the mighty valley of this great river seems to lie at your feet—and you wonder where so much produce can ever find consumers. And yet as fast as it is borne away to the ships which are to distribute it over the world, new stores are arriving, and crowds of men, black and white, bond and free, all alike merry and busy, are engaged in rolling out from some newly arrived steamer its bales of cotton or its hogsheads of sugar, molasses and tobacco, or its barrels of flour, pork, &c.

You look upon this busy scene from the deck of the steamer, and begin to have some faint conception of the magnitude and grandeur of that great valley whose countless wealth finds an outlet through this port to the whole world.

Those of us who sometimes are zealous to break up the Union, and imagine that we shall thus bring the South to terms, will do well to remember that at present the means that go forth to pay the debts which come upon us by the imports coming mostly through New-York, go from New-Orleans, whose exports amount to one hundred millions annually.

No man can pass up this great Mississippi Valley and fail to see that here are treasured up all the elements of an independent existence. Through an extent of country, which embraces every variety of climate and soil—from the Tropics to the northern limits of the Temperate Zone—all the productions find their easiest and most natural outlet at New-Orleans. Many a plantation has within itself all the essentials of an empire. Its clothing and its food are a part of its own resources. Hour after hour as you sail up this majestic stream, you look out upon tasteful villas, surrounded by neat, white, and comfortable cottages, the quarters of the negroes, shaded by the orange tree, with its loads of delicious fruit, and ornamented with shrubbery, in which the oleander towers up a queen of all. Above Baton Rouge the sugar plantations cease, and the cotton commences. The scenery also loses much of its interest, so far as the sight of pleasant residences is concerned, the shore being lined with a thick growth of cotton-wood, which shuts out the cultivated lands from the sight. Occasionally a planter has settled upon the banks of the river, and cleared away the thick forests, and brought the rich alluvial land under cultivation. But for hundreds of miles little is seen but the solitude of nature, with here and there a row of woodman's huts, many of which are now submerged, in the tremendous overflow under which this great valley is now suffering. Frequently all traces of the natural bank of the river are lost. Breaking over all bounds, it has swept on without let or hindrance, turning vast forests into swamps, making the valley a lake, and the settler's cot a lonely and desolate island, standing up in its isolation as the sole relic of the land now wholly submerged.

The town of Napoleon, where the Arkansas River comes and struggles with the Mississippi for the right of way, the whole place is under water, and the people are moving up and down the streets in boats. Judging from the looks of the town as we pass it, no great loss would be experienced if it should never rise from its watery tomb. The river here stands about forty feet above the usual level, and as it comes in to unite its tribute with the Father of Rivers, sends up to the surface great eddies of muddy water, which look thicker and darker than even that of the Mississippi, which I have already began to think very palatable and pleasant, although one cannot see even to the bottom of the tumbler, as he is drinking it. Speaking of drinking, what an amount of business is done in that line upon one of these steamers. It would certainly throw the president of a Temperance Society into convulsions, to see the perfect nonchalance with which a rough practitioner at the bar, will throw down his throat a glass of spirits taken raw. My morning walk on the guard of the boat, brings me at every round just to the place where I have a good view of the customers, as they walk up in line to the bar. It seems to me quite a mystery how an explosion or internal combustion does not immediately take place. I once heard of a man who, having become habituated to the use of auquafortis, called for some aqua-fitties, as the other was not sufficiently strong. These gentlemen must surely belong to his class of drinkers. Yet all this lies outside. Within the cabin all is quiet and orderly. As a number of Clergymen are on board, religious exercises are frequently held, and attended by a full and apparently interested congregation. What would be said on a steamboat out of New-York, of having morning and evening prayers, and a blessing at the table! This great West is not quite as uncivilized as we may imagine, and perhaps may be somewhat beyond us in many a point, where we have claimed to be in the advance.

Yours,

DE ROCHEVILLE.

"Will Lager Bier Intoxicate?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How does the proof stand on this question? Every chemist that has ever analyzed lager-bier, including our own DOREMUS and CHILTON, certify, declare and swear, that it contains a fraction less than three per cent. of alcohol; and the eminent Dr. REESE testifies that it contains the nearest to nothing of alcohol of any known beverage All the German chemists and physicians (and GILLARD still lives in their Medical Colleges) give evidence that its character is highly medicinal, and they never knew intoxication to flow from its use. A jury in Boston, and also one in Brooklyn, upon both of which several temperance men sat, declared under their oaths, according to the evidence and the law, as they received it from their Court, that lager bier was not intoxicating. A jury in this city, a few days ago, were unable to agree upon the question. They first stood, seven that it was not intoxicating, to five that it was, and finally after various changes, they agreed to disagree and leave it an open question. Had this case rested, as did those in Boston and Brooklyn, on the question of whether it would intoxicate if drank on a week day the verdict, no doubt, would have been the same as in those cases; but this case was for drinking it on a Sunday, hence the doubt and disagreement. It is a little strange that whilst medical science shows that is impossible for the human system to contain lager enough to carry with it the necessary intoxicating properties to affect the person, and while not one word is uttered against good crab-apple cider, which contains just three times times the quantity of alcohol that lager-bier does, still the community is filled with people who insist that lager is just about as intoxicating as brandy, which contains 53 per cent. of alcohol. It is true this class of the community, in the main, never tasted of lager in their lives, and only speak from their natural prejudices. The few Americans and Irish who thus speak in relation to it, have never drank enough of it to judge of its effect. They drink a glass or two at first, with wry faces, feel a little exhilarated, and fancy in their minds that to continue the glasses would lead to intoxication; while such, in fact, is not the case, nor was an instance of the kind ever known. To the point of exhilaration lager stops. If the true friends of temperance would but study their interest, they would pray for the universal use of lager in our midst, and thus exterminate sword-fish brandy, fighting gin, and all their kinds, which will be drank unless some substitute be offered. In this great contest lager must triumph in the end, and temperance thus flourish despite its misplaced friends.

COMMON SENSE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SWILL-MILK.

Meeting of the Committee of the Board of Health—Testimony on behalf of the Swill-Milkmen.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall, and proceeded to take testimony concerning the swill-milk establishments. Aldermen TUOMEY, TUCKER and REED, and Councilman HASWELL were present. H. L. CLINTON, Esq., appeared as counsel, apparently in behalf of the swill-milk interest, and assisted hesitating witnesses to enunciate intelligible answers to the leading questions which were put to them. The evidence for the defence, it will be observed, was, contrary to legal precedent, first taken.

Edwin P. Smith, the Superintendant of the Sixteenth-street stables (Johnson's Sons) was examined—He said there were, previous to May 1, about 800 cows at the stables; that there were about 500 there now; the condition of the stables when the Committee visited them was the same as it was previous to the swill-milk excitement; there had been some diseased cows there, but not many; his family drank the milk of these swill-fed cows and enjoyed good health.

James Atchison, of No. 262 West Sixteenth street, sworn—He had charge of the feeding of the cows at the Sixteenth-street stables. He reiterated much of the testimony of the last witness. Inoculating the cows' tails did not effect their systems as far as he knew; the inoculation (the sores caused by it,) lasted two or three weeks; he did not know of any cow which had been driven from the stable because it was diseased, except a cow with a bad udder; the slaughtered cattle which the Committee saw in the slaughter-house opposite the stables, the day of the visit, were brought out of the stables and butchered that same morning; on the first of May there were some 800 cattle in the stables, which were a great deal better cattle than those there now; the object of inoculating the cattle, was to prevent the epidemic, which has prevailed among the cattle; cattle in the country, whose milk is brought to this market, were inoculated like those at Johnson's stables; it was not true that cattle fed on swill lost their cuds; he had been in the stable twenty years, and had not known of their loosing their teeth on account of drinking the hot swill; he had used the swill-milk in his own family and drank it himself, for twenty years; the stables were well ventilated; they were forty-five feet wide; there were three doors and three windows to each row of stalls; there were three sick cows among the five hundred there now; cows very rarely lost the use of their limbs from standing in the stable.

Ovid P. Wells, of No. 129 Ninth-avenue, sworn: He was the physician of the Superintendent (Mr. Smith) of the stables, and had attended his family for two years; Mr. Smith's children were healthy; he believed they were fed on milk from the distillery stables.

Lewis Thomas, sworn—He lived at No. 267 West Sixteenth-street; he had kept 130 cows to Johnson's stables previous to May 1; he had since then sold 69 at $45 a head; he had 68 cows now; he had sent two sick cows away to the bone contractor; they did not milk diseased cows; after a cow had been sick a few days they could not get milk from her; he had kept from 2 to 175 cows at a time; he gave them hay twice a day, with their swill; none of his cows, as far as he knew, had any ulcers; their tails were often cut off because they switched around, and made the stalls dirty.

Wm. Gallagher, residing in Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sworn—He was a butcher; he bought sixty-five cows from the last witness; he was in the habit of buying cows from Johnson's stables; the beef of these cows brought a little higher price than any other beef in market; last Saturday he had obtained nine cents per pound for some of this beef, which was half a cent more than any other beef in the market sold for; Mr. Reed, a butcher, bought it; the witness had never seen any ulcerated cows like those described in the papers; different butchers went to these stables to purchase cows, and gave quite as much as was paid at Bull's Head; the appearance of the stables was just as good previous to May 1, as on the day when the Committee visited these stables.

Robert Law, of No. 250 West Sixteenth-street, sworn—He was employed to repair the Sixteenth-street stables; the stables had been as cleanly during the last six months as they were now; the portion of the stables torn down was removed to make way for tenement houses; the demolition of these buildings had been long contemplated; those buildings were as good as the buildings left standing; he had been through all the stables from morning to night many days, and had never seen an ulcerated cow; he had seen cows there so disabled that they could not stand up; he had never seen them milked when lying down.

John Carroll, a butcher of No. 252 West Sixteenth-street, was sworn—He had bought 28 cows at the Sixteenth-street stables since May 1; he bought them to slaughter; the beef was of good quality; this beef brought higher prices than that of any other cattle, except prime steers; the hoofs of the cows which he had bought turned up, but not more than those of many cattle just from the country which he had seen.

Edward Callahan, of No. 265 West Sixteenth-street, sworn—He was employed in Johnson's stables to feed cows; he fed them on hay twice a day and meal generally twice a day; he fed them all alike; he milked the cows; when a cow was sick her milk was milked on the ground; three or four cows were taken away from the stable by the bone man; since the first of May he did not know what ailed them; none had been sent to the country that he knew of; one of the cows in the stable had the prevalent disease that he knew of; some cows had been driven off to the country; a picture of a diseased cow in Frank Leslie's paper was shown the witness; he had never seen a cow like that there represented slaughtered.

Abraham J. Post, of No. 112 Ninth-avenue, sworn—He visited the Sixteenth-street stables on the 5th of April, with a clergyman, who was staying at his house; the stables were as cleanly, he thought, as any cow-stables in the country; the cows all appeared to be in first-rate order except one, which had a sore on the leg, two which were sick, and several which were lean, and which, it was said, had just been received into the stables; he had a prejudice against the milk, and would not use it.

Alderman Tuomey—You had a prejudice against it?

Witness—Yes.

Alderman Tuomey—Well, you would use it now, wouldn't you?

Witness—No.

Alderman Tuomey—Well, that's because you have a prejudice against it, isn't it?

Witness—Yes; I don't use the milk because I don't like to use it; I have a prejudice against it.

The Committee here adjourned, at 6 o'clock, to Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Alderman REED expressed the hope that at the next meeting the evidence for the swill-milk establishments would be concluded, after which, he said, the evidence on the other side would be received.

Swill-Milk and Infant Mortality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the public mind is aroused to the horrible evils of the slop-milk trade, in its destructive effects on infant-life, the time appears opportune to present the testimony of physicians on the subject. For however indisputable and conclusive may be the language of facts and experience in reference to the evil, yet from its very nature the demonstration might appear incomplete to some minds, without the testimony of medical men. This testimony has accordingly been given by intelligent and experienced physicians, who, enjoying opportunities, beyond any other class of men, for an accurate knowledge of the facts whereof they affirm, have fearlessly staked their reputation as men of truth and science, on the correctness of their conclusions, and published them to the world.

In relation to the subjoined certificate, it may be proper to remark, that it was given at the personal solicitation of the undersigned in 1837, and published in the New-York papers more than 20 years ago. At that time, by a series of articles which appeared in the public journals, and by numerous lectures in this City and Brooklyn, he first called public attention to the atrocious evils of the slop-milk business; and the result of his protracted investigations subsequently appeared in a work on the subject, in 1841. Although many signers of the certificate have since passed away, that does not invalidate their testimony, or its pertinency at the present time. Every physician then called upon, promptly gave it the sanction of his name, as doubtless every medical man acquainted with the subject would now do, if opportunity was afforded for this purpose. After presenting testimony of this kind to the good sense and philanthropic feelings of the humane and intelligent, it must be left to them to say whether they will continue to tolerate a system so inimical to their own best interests, and which the guardians of the public health so unsparingly condemn.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS ON THE PERNICIOUS PROPERTIES OF SLOP-MILK.

The undersigned, Physicians of the City of New-York, being requested to express our opinion in relation to the milk of cows fed chiefly on distillery slop, have no hesitation in stating that they believe such milk to be extremely detrimental to the health, especially of young children, as it not only contains too little nutriment for the purposes of food, but appears to possess unhealthy and injurious properties, owing in part, probably, to the confinement of the Cows and the bad air which they consequently have to breathe, as well as the unnatural and pernicious nature of the slop on which they are fed:

John Stearns, Sen., M. D.
James C. Bliss, M. D.
John Torrey, M. D.
C. Ticknor, M. D.
John Neilson, M. D.
J. Vanderberg, M. D.
A. D. Clement, M. D.
Albert Smith, M. D.
E. R. Belcher, M. D.
George Leo Wolfe, M. D.
G. Forrester Barstow, MD
Thomas Cook, M. D.
Henry G. Dunnel, M. D.
J. Van Rensselaer, M. D.
John W. Francis, M. D.
Thomas D. Boyd, M. D.
Charles A. Lee, M. D.
James Stewart, M. D.
Jas. A. Washington, M. D.
D. Atkins, M. D.
Ab'm L. Cox, M. D.
William P. Buell, M. D.
John Davis, M. D.
David M. Reese, M. D.
A. Sidney Doane, M. D.
E. Mead, M. D.
Ebenezer Storer, M. D.
Alvan G. Smith, M. D.
Benjamin Drake, M. D.
John S Conger, M. D.
William Channing, M. D.
Alex. J. Watson, M. D.
J. L. Milledoler, M. D.
J. S. Oatman, M. D.
James R. Wood, M. D.
G. S. Janeway, M. D.
James L. Phelps, M. D.
J. Miller, M. D.
A. Gerald Hull, M. D.
Wm. A. Walters, M. D.
Gilbert A. Smith, M. D.
F. A. Cadwell, M. D.
N. W. Condit, M. D.
C. R. Bogert, M. D.
Alonzo S. Ball, M. D.
M. W. Williams, M. D.
P. Van Arsdale, M. D.
Alexander Clinton, M. D.
Richard Pennell, M. D.
Nicholl H. Deering, M. D.
A. C. Churchill, M. D.
Henry E. Bartlett, M. D.
William Power, M. D.
Wm. A. Blakeman, M. D.
David Seaman, M. D.
J. H. Borrow, M. D.
S. R. Kirby, M. D.
John B. Buk, M. D.

The total number of deaths in this City during the preceding nine years, was 190,395, of which 115,126, or about 66 per cent. were children; and this excessive infant mortality is obviously on the increase. The total deaths in 1856, were 23,042, of which 15,763, or *seventy-three* per cent., were children, showing an increase over the average of the previous nine years of *seven* per cent.

We may not in every instance be able to trace with precision the connection of cause and effect; but we may not doubt that the sweeping mortality of infants amongst us is, to a great extent, the consequence of our ignorance or recklessness of the laws of life. Being still in pupilage, as it respects physiological science, we are incompetent to trace out with distinctness and specify all the causes that are inimical to existence, or to determine how largely the deteriorated quality of milk, of which children so generally and freely partake, may contribute to this sad result. But as this is one of the most frequent, though least suspected, of the perversions of the laws of health amongst us, analogy, experience and observation, the testimony of facts, and, as shown, the testimony of our most eminent medical men, fully justify the conclusion that its influences are not exaggerated, and that it should be classed among the most fruitful causes of suffering, disease and death.

Has not the time fully come in which milk that is produced from distillery slop, bloated and diseased beef, scrofulous and measly pork, and all other improper food, should share the fate of putrid fish and other unwholesome aliments, and be thrown into our rivers? Let the Board of Health feel their responsibility in this matter, and report such ordinances as will at once and forever abate the slush-milk nuisance. Let every householder, and especially every parent who would not sport with the health and lives of his children, see to it that the deleterious whisky dregs, strained through the udders of diseased cows, and duly diluted, dolored and drugged, is banished from his table. So miserable an apology for a healthy and nutricious article of diet might be tolerated in a barbarous nation where infanticide is permitted, but here it should not be endured. Let each individual feel his share of responsibility in removing so great an evil, and all unitedly endeavor to turn away the severe but merited reproach, which this awful mortality of children so justly casts upon this Christian community.

R. M. HARTLEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

United States vs. W. C. F. Thompson.—Thompson, who was mate of the brig *Zenith*, was charged by two of the crew with abstracting sugar and molasses from the cargo, while lying in the port of Cardenas. The evidence was conflicting, and went to show that the complaint originated in some dispute about wages which had been withheld. There was no complaint but that the cargo was properly delivered. The defendant was discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The following recognizances were forfeited:

William H. Bush, bail for John Parrell, who was held in five hundred dollars, on complaint of Thomas Redman, for cruel and unusual punishment on board the ship *J. C. Humphreys*

Erich R. Jackson, bail for Eugene Price, (*alias* Pratt,) who was held in $1,000 upon a charge of leaving one of the crew of brig *Sea Foam* in a foreign port.

William J. Pell, bail for Wm. Kline, charged with cruelly beating Charles Johnson at sea, held in $500. The usual order will be taken against both parties in each case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

CAN AN ACTION ON INJURIES RECEIVED OUT OF THIS STATE BE SUSTAINED IN THE COURTS OF THIS STATE?

Elizabeth T. P. Beach vs. The Bay State Steamboat Company.—Mr. Beach, the husband of the plaintiff, received injuries on the *Empire State* by the blowing out of the piston head some time since, in consequence of which he died. His widow sues for damages. The defendants demur on the ground that the injury was received in another State.

CLERKE, J.—It cannot be denied that any one State or nation has a right to give its citizens redress for any personal injury committed without as well as within its territorial limits, when it obtains the means of exercising jurisdiction on the wrong doer. This has always been recognized in the common law. Many, if not most, of the actions instituted in our courts of justice are transitory and not local; and if the cause upon which any one of them is founded arose in Japan, it would be just as tenable as if it arose in the State of New-York. The authority of the State in this respect is not curtailed because the redress is given by statute, instead of having been permitted by the common law. They are both alike the expression of the Supreme Power, equally entitled to obedience and respect.

It is erroneous, therefore, to say "that statutes (which means *all* statutes) are local and only effectual within the limits of the State on acts therein done." A penal law, indeed, is strictly local, and has no operation beyond the jurisdiction of the country where it was enacted. But whether a remedial statute is *extra territorial* in reference to the class of injuries for which it proposes to afford redress or compensation, depends, like other statutes, upon the intention of the legislature, to be gathered from the language employed, the law as it previously existed in relation to the same subject, the mischief to be prevented, and the remedy to be applied; and we must also bear in mind that every such statute is to be liberally construed.

It has been asserted that the statutes of '47 and '49, allowing compensation to the representative of deceased persons, for causing the death of those persons by wrongful act, neglect, or default, are penal and not remedial statutes. The second section of the act of 1849 is undoubtedly penal. But a penal statute may also be a remedial law. (1 Wils., 126.) And a statute may be penal in one part and remedial in another. (Dougl., 702.)

But in the redress which these statutes afford to the bereaved families of those who have been deprived of life by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of others, they are entirely remedial, and they are calculated to be most beneficial in their operation—not only in their compensatory effect in warding off, at least for a season, the destitution of many a family bereft of its provider, but in preventing the frequent occurrence of the melancholy disasters which are too often the result of the most culpable carelessness and disregard of human life.

I can see no reason to infer that the Legislature intended to confine the operation of these acts, in their remedial features, to injuries committed within the territorial limits of this State, as to exempt persons, natural or artificial, residing in other States, provided the necessary steps are taken to obtain jurisdiction over such persons. The language is, doubtless, very general, and does not expressly specify injuries committed without the State, and does not specify anything relative to the residence or citizenship of the perpetrators of the injury, or, if they are artificial persons, the place or county where they might have been organized. But, on the other hand, it does not except such injuries or such persons. And there is no reason whatever to suppose, when we consider the nature of the calamity to be redressed, and the purpose for which redress is prescribed, that the Legislature intended any restriction beyond what the generality of the language itself imports.

With regard to the penal section of the act of 1849, we cannot by that construe the remedial section. Each stands by itself, on the well-known rules of the constitution—a strict construction for the one, and a liberal construction for the other. And, in the absence of anything to the contrary, we are to suppose that the Legislature intended that the acts in question should be interpreted according to those rules; which are part and parcel of the law of the land, recognized by the Legislature as well as by the Judiciary; and all laws, it must be presumed, are formed in reference to them.

And, after all, do not these statutes merely provide, in their remedial character, an extension of the remedy afforded by the common law?

To be sure the death of the deceased, and not the injury which caused the death, is the immediate ground of the action. But the death is the sad result and serious aggravation of the injury by which the family are deprived of the means of support, as the deceased person himself, if he survived the injury, would, according to the extent of it, be deprived of the ability to contribute to their support.

If Mr. Beach were maimed and mutilated by this explosion, and survived the accident, he certainly would, by common law, have a right of action for damages against the defendants, whether it occurred within this State or not. The action would be undeniably transitory. Do these acts, in their remedial features, go any further than to extend and transmit this common law right, giving compensation for the injury that produced the death to the family and representatives of the deceased.

For these reasons I hold that this action is well brought, even on the assumption that the explosion occurred without the territorial limits of the State of New-York.

Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer within ten days on payment of costs. New-York, May 8, 1858.

Elizabeth Bond vs. Geo. Bond.—Divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 31.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

THE MITCHELL CONTEMPT CASE.

Pursuant to adjournment, this case—McCunn and Moncrief *vs.* McKechnie—in which Mr. Mitchell, committed last Thursday for contempt of Court to ten days' imprisonment in Eldridge-street Jail, is counsel for the defendant, came up this morning, when Mr. Levi S. Chatfield, associated with Mr. Mitchell in the defence, applied for a further postponement, on the ground that Mr. Mitchell, on whom he relied for instructions in the cross-examining of witnesses, was in durance, and that he could not justly proceed without him. Mr. David Dudley Field, for the plaintiffs, resisted the application, and about an hour was spent in *pros* and *cons*, the result being that the Judge decided to postpone the further hearing of the case till Saturday next, when the term of Mr. Mitchell's incarceration will expire. But this indulgence was only granted on the understanding that Mr. Mitchell should immediately cause to be filed the papers in dispute, for the nonproduction or examination of which, when ordered by the Court, he was committed for contempt. That being agreed to by Mr. Chatfield, the case accordingly went over till Saturday.

GENERAL TERM.

John H. Robertson et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—The plaintiff sued the defendants in the Marine Court, to recover $225 for lining the cells of the Station-House in the Fourteenth Ward. It appeared that a contract had been made for repairing the Station-house, but evidence was adduced to show that it did not call for the lining of the cells. The work for which the suit was brought was ordered by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, at the suggestion of the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The ordinances of the City prohibit the Commissioner from doing work without the consent of the Common Council, except in cases where the expenses of the work will not exceed $50. On the trial before Judge McCarthy, the defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground, 1st. That no contract had been shown. 2d. That the Commissioner had no power to order the work. 3d. That no resolution of the Common Council authorizing the work to be done had been known. The motion was denied, and the Justice rendered judgment against the defendants for the amount claimed, with costs.

The General Term of the Marine Court affirmed the decision. The defendants appealed to the Common Pleas, which Court reversed the judgment of the Marine Court, and ordered judgment for the defendants.

Joseph Agate vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—This was an action originally brought in the Marine Court, to recover the sum of $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, as the owner, or party entitled to the possession of premises No. 410 Pearl-street, by reason of a change of the grade of said street, in October, 1856. The plaintiff alleges that the ordinance under which the change of grade was ordered was illegal, the requisite number of owners not having applied for such change. On the trial before Judge Thompson, the plaintiff was allowed to amend his complaint, so as to allege that he was in the *lawful possession* of the premises; the allegation in the original complaint being that he was the owner in fee of the same. This was subject to the objection and exception of the defendant's counsel, who moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that, upon the pleadings and upon the plaintiff's own showing, the title to real property came in question. The motion was denied, and the Justice rendered judgment against the defendants for $500 and costs, which, upon appeal, was affirmed by the General Term of the Marine Court. Upon the argument on appeal to this Court, the decision of the Marine Court was reversed, and judgment was rendered for the defendants.

RECORDER'S OFFICE—MAY 31.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Recorder is at present investigating the case of Jacob Cohen, an insovent who has applied to be discharged from imprisonment. Mr. Joachimssen appears for Cohen, and Mr. McCunn for Messrs. Barnnes, Lyman & Co., the opposing creditors. Yesterday Albert Keller was cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen, but nothing of importance was elicited, beyond the fact that the witness had himself failed in the clothing business some years ago, to the amount of about $3,000, and had not yet settled with his creditors. Mr. McCunn, on reëxamining this witness, drew forth the fact that Cohen stated that the firm of which he was a member had $11,000 or $12,000 capital when they commenced business.

The application will be further heard by the Recorder to-morrow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales, 112 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The current movements in this branch of business are quite limited, and in stocks or prices no very important change has occurred since our last. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "a few large buyers have been making contracts at this early day, for August and September delivery, in anticipation that a higher range of prices will rule at that time. The orders received from the South and West have been moderate; but quite up to expectation, and the New-England trade are making their usual purchases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as followss:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	584	2 357
Since January 1	75,356	88,630
Total	75,940	90,987

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales 150 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.@13¾c.; 180 bags Rio at 10c.@11c., each four months, and a lot of St. Domingo at 9c., cash, ⅌ ℔. We quote Java at 15¾c.@17¾c.; Maracaibo at 10½c.@14c.; Laguayra at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo at 9c.@9¾c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	7,300	2,295	6,300
Ceylon, bags	—	2,000	—
Costa Rica, bags	—	1,553	290
Jamaica, bags	150	—	299
Java, bags	4,239	1,675	540
Java, mats	40,000	16,992	1,400
Laguayra, bags	5,961	3,750	—
Maricaibo, bags	1,430	1,506	5,709
Porto Rico, bags	—	—	61
Rio, bags	58,220	67,746	22,182
Savanilla, bags	—	—	219
St. Domingo, bags	1,000	—	6,110
Total pkgs	118,300	97,717	43,110

In Baltimore, last week there were received 9,317 bags Rio, 468 bags Laguyra, 322 Jamaica, and 886 Java; sold, 5,907 bags Rio at from 9¾c.@11c., and 300 bags Laguyra at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔. Stock there on Saturday, 19,409 bags Rio, and 1,000 bags of other kinds.

COTTON continues heavy and languid, with sales reported of only about 650 bales, including Middling at 11¾c. for Uplands, and 11⅞c.@12c. for Gulf, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens heavily for State and Western Flour, with a less active inquiry, chiefly for the local and Eastern trade. Holders are free sellers, and prices tend downward. Sales, 13,560 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 90
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at, however, drooping prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $4@$5 35 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is plenty and declining. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 35@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 35@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and demand, at about former rates. Sales 108,000 bushels, including White Canadian at $1 03; Canadian Club at 85c.; Red Western at 95c.@98c; Milwaukee Club, very inferior to prime, at 79c.@86c.; unsound to choice Chicago Spring at from 73c.@83c., and very choice White Southern at $1 28 ⅌ bush. Western Corn, especially mixed, is freely offered, and is in fair request, at somewhat easier prices. Sales 45,000 bushels, at 60c.@68c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 72c. for White, and 77c. for very choice Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are scarce, quiet and nominal. Sales were also reported of small lots of Rye and Barley within Saturday's range. Oats are more sought after at 40c.@42c. for Western; 39c.@41c. for State; 34c.@37c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and 25c.@30c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Boston, Eastern was selling last week at $14@$14 50, cash, ⅌ ton. In Providence, a moderate inquiry prevailed for hay at $14@$18; pressed hay at $15@$20; and Straw at $9@12 ⅌ ton. In Baltimore, last week, hay and straw were quiet,—including Timothy hay at $14@$16; Clover hay at $10@$12; Rye Straw at $13@$14; and Wheat Straw at $8@$10 ⅌ ton. In Charleston, last week, there were received 1,940 bales North River,—and sold 1,571 bales do. at 75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, several cargoes of Northern were received and sold at 60c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. No new arrivals of Eastern.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston since Tuesday last: 310 bales Gunny Bags at 9c.@10¼c., cash, and 6 months.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 317 bales Jute, mainly at $90@$90 50 ⅌ ton, 6 months' credit.

HIDES—A sale of 5,000 prime Buenos Ayres was reported to-day, at 25c., 3 ⅌ cent. off for cash, or 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is very limited, at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Continues in moderate request at about previous figures.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 67c.@68c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is good to-day, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls. to arrive and here, at 45¾c.@46½c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Other articles essentially unchanged.

OILS—Crude Whale is in fair request at from 48c.@55c., for very ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm is selling slowly at $1 25 ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, at improved prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 90 for Mess, and $14 25@$14 35 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 7⅞c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in fair demand, at full rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11⅞c.@11¾c ⅌ ℔. Beef is in request and is steady. Sales 220 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 500 tcs., in lots, at from $3 25@$3 75, cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Stock of Rice in New York, June 1, 1858;

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Carolina, casks	5,519	3,271	10,084
East India, bags		1,300	

SALTPETRE—700 bags Crude were sold in Boston at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔, 6 months' credit.

SEED—In Boston, 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed brought $1 70 ⅌ bushel, 60 days, with interest.

SOAP—6,000 boxes Castile were sold in Boston, including 3,000 boxes there, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔, 6 months; and 3,000 boxes to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and prices are quoted steady. Sales, since our last, 700 hhds., including Cuba at from 5¾c.@6¼c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@6¾c., ⅌ ℔. Messrs. HARLETT, DOW & YOUNGS, in reviewing the business in Sugars since the 15th inst., remark that, "with a good demand from refiners, grocers and speculators, and moderate receipts between the 15th and 25th inst., the market ruled generally firm, and an advance of ⅛c. was obtained on prime to choice grades; during the last week this advance has been lost. With a limited demand, the market closes very quiet, at about current rates on the 15th inst."

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, June 1, 1858.

	Stock, May 15.	Imports, from May 15 to June 1.	Sales, from May 15 to June 1.
Cuba, hhds	25,787	11,630	10,300
New-Orleans, hhds	3 644	175	600
Porto Rico, hhds	3,718	2,500	3,500
Melado, hhds	4 719	675	1,700
Havana, boxes	18,871	2,400	3,100

Stock of Sugars in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Cuba, hhds	24,643	51,920	26,819
English Islands, hhds	580	303	298
N. Or. and Texas, hhds	2,967	113	3,219
Porto Rico, hhds	6,829	6,692	2,666
St Croix, hhds	—	—	50
Melado, hhds	—	17,663	3,242
Total hhds	35,019	76,691	36,296
Total bags	4,850	12,500	15,000
Total boxes	4,556	23,113	18,171

Prices of Sugar in New-York, June 1, 1858.

Melado, ⅌ ℔	2½c.@4c.	Brown Hav's	6¾c.@7c.
Muscovado	5c.@7c.	Yellows	7¾c.@8¾c.
New-Orleans	4½c.@7¼c.	Florettas	8¾c.@9c.
Porto Rico	5¾c.@7¼c.	White	9¾c.@9¾c.
Cucorocha	5¼c.@6c.		

TALLOW—Sales: 12,500 ℔s. prime, at 10¼c.@10¾c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales: 400 bbls., chiefly at 21¼c.@21¾c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, Domestic was in lively request, at steady rates. The sales of Foreign there comprised 317 bales South American and Mediterranean, within the previous range. In Providence the sales were confined to 1,450 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, at 25c.@43c., and 2,000 ℔s. do. Pulled, at 16c. ⅌ ℔. In Albany sales were made of 8,000 ℔s. Domestic fine Fleece at 35c, and 3,000 ℔s. extra Pulled at 36c., cash, ⅌ ℔. In Troy, sales transpired of 50,000 ℔s. Domestic, part at 31c.@45c. ⅌ ℔. Stock on hand there, 225,000 ℔s., of all kinds.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported today, at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Rosin, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½@9¾d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Southern Rice Markets.

In Charleston, during the week ending May 28, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 1,086 tcs. clean, and 44,000 bushels rough; the sales included only a portion of the receipts of clean at from $3@3 37½, chiefly at $3 06¼@$318¾ ⅌ 100 ℔s., indicating a slight decline, with 10,000 bushels rough at from 80c.@86c. ⅌ bushel; exports, 1,672 tcs. clean, including 871 tcs. to New-York. Freights to New-York, 75c. by sailing vessels, and $1 by steamer, ⅌ tierce. In Savannah, during the same week, there were received 8,925 bushels rough; sold, 121 tcs. clean at $3@$3 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s., and 1,500 bushels rough at 85c. ⅌ bushel; exports, 209 tcs., including 205 tcs. to New-York. Freights unchanged.

Savannah Lumber Trade.

In Savannah, during the week ending May 28, there were some orders for Lumber, in market, for the West India trade, and also for South America, and prices were steady. Rosewood $14@$16; rough edge $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes for the West India trade, $13@$14 50. Mill timber composed the bulk of the receipts, which, as well as the demand, were limited. Stock large, and mills well supplied. Exports of Timber and Lumber during the week, 387,234 feet.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB

REGATTA FOR 1858

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

By order of the Commodore.

A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

REGATTA EXCURSION.—THE SPLENDID pleasure barge IRENE, with steamboat RESCUE, will make an excursion on THURSDAY, June 3. She will leave dock, Adams-st., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., at 11 A. M., and proceed down the Bay and return with the yachts. This excursion will afford a good opportunity to witness the race of the New York Yacht Club. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The above barge can be chartered for excursions. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Wetmore's Wharf, foot of Adams-st. Brooklyn.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—The steamer SATELLITE, chartered by the Club will leave the foot of Leroy-st., at 10½ A. M., on THURSDAY, 3d inst.

A limited number of tickets, which include a dinner by Downing, can be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

REGATTA.—THE STEAMBOAT AURORA, CAPT. ANNING SMITH, will attend the Yacht Regatta on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., landing at Peck Slip 9½ A. M., Pier No. 3 N. R. 10 A. M., foot of Jay-st. 10¼ A. M., foot of Amos st 10¾, and on return, at same points. The boat will remain out so that passengers may see the entire race. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS.—THIS IS THE largest and cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world—from 150 to 200 boats on hand. Persons wishing a boat, either for pleasure or hard service, are invited to give a call. INGERSOLL'S, No. 250 South-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EAST NEW-JERSEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will convene at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., when the opening sermon will be preached. Delegates will take the cars of the Central New-Jersey Railroad.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR OF NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, of the firm of Dickerson & Williams, No. 4 Wall-st., respectfully announces to his professional brethren and the citizens generally that he will repeat his Lecture on this subject at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Ladies free, and respectfully invited to attend.

LECTURE ON THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Rev. THEO. BOURNE will lecture on the subject of *The Bible in our Public Schools*, (reviewing the positions of Archbishop Hughes,) TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, June 2, at 7¾ o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, entrance on 15th st.

PERSONAL.

ABEDNEGO STEVENS, PAINTER AND glazier, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, and his widowed sister, Mrs. JANE TUCKER, came to this country about 10 years ago. By conferring personally or by letter with J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 44 Park-place, New-York, they will receive information as to their brother MESACH in Australia.

INFORMATION WANTED OF FREDERICK HEINER, who lived two months ago at East Norwich, Long Island, and then came to the City. Either himself or any one acquainted with any particulars concering his whereabouts, will be kind enough to address his wife, BRIDGET HEINER, East Norwich, Long Island.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK HYLAND, of this City, by his brother WILLIAM, from New-Orleans. If he or any of his friends knowing his whereabouts will address a note to WILLIAM, box No. 149, *Times* office, will be thankfully received.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock. A paper by Col. PETER FORCE, of Washington, on *The Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin*, will be read.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

CHI PSI CONVENTION.—THE ANNUAL CONvention of the Chi Psi Fraternity will be held, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1858. Delegates from the different chapters will meet, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Yorkville School will be held at the School House, 86th-st., on TUESDAY, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. RUFUS PRIME Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST IN BROOKLYN—YESTERday, Sunday P. M., a boy, 3½ years old; light complexion, blue eyes, light hair; had on French calico dress, white apron drab cape, trimmed with velvet ribbon; Leghorn hat, and straw-colored ribbon; name WALTER. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at No. 238 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON GRAND-STREET, EAST OF BROADway, a PARCEL containing silk fringe, lace, &c The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No 132 Broome-st.

NOTICE.—POLICE UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER in the very best manner, at the following prices:
Blue Cloth Frock Coat $9 28.
Drilling Pants 2 25.
ISAAC C. NOE,
No. 112 Cherry-st.,
Up stairs.

$50.000 MADE AND $10,000 SAVED—Out of HOLMES' 25 cent Portrait Gallery in ten years, where the one-shilling Ambrotypes and Dollar Photographs take off the beauty and ugliness of the People and hand them down to a living posterity in the World of Art. Views of Niagara, Hudson River, and the Gems of the City, for sale. Depôt No. 289 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS,
AND
FRENCH MILLINERY AND FLOWERS.
Our immense store contains the largest assortment of EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES in the above departments to be found in the United States.
We have received by steamers, for several weeks past, large varieties of new MANTILLAS, PRINCESS CLOTH WRAPPERS, in beautiful colors, and PARIS BONNETS, in exquisite designs. Also, choice styles in FRENCH, PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS.
Owing to the long continuance of unfavorable weather and the consequent accumulation of stock, we shall offer the choicest goods, for the balance of the season, at a
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. IN PRICE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY
OF NEW AND SPLENDID MANTILLAS,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
300 Elegant Flounced Circulars, at $10.
200 extra superior do., at $12
100 very richly trimmed do., at $16.
One thousand French Lace Points,
Eight hundred French Lace Shawls à Volante,
Are also added to the collection.
A FIXED PRICE STRICTLY OBSERVED.
All articles at a very small profit.
Especially this present season,
IN ORDER TO SUIT THE TIMES.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have received by recent arrivals, and from auction, and are offering at retail, at LOW PRICES,
SILK ROBES, A TROIS VOLANTES,
SILK ROBES, A DEUX VOLANTS,
SILK ROBES, A DOUBLE JUPE,
SILK ROBES, A QUILLE,
SILK ROBES, A DOUBLE JUPE ET A QUILLE.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, 4-4 IRISH LINENS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c., for sale at LOW PRICES, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

1,000 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS,
At 20 cents.
800 pieces FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25c.
Of the celebrated manufacture of Gros, Odier, Roman & Co., will be offered at retail on Monday May 31, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, May 31,
1,600 PRINTED and WOVEN BAREGE ROBES, at $5 and $6 worth $8 and $10.
500 RICH POMPADOUR STYLES, DO., at $10, worth $15.
500 MOUSSELINE DE CHENE ROBES, at $7, worth $15.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
500 FRENCH LACE POINTES VOLANTES,
Will be offered on Monday, May 31, at a reduction of 30 per cent. from regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer-st.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMONDS,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Will be found a very fine stock of Embroideries, in Collars, Sleeves and Sets, purchased at the large auction sales. Also Black Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Points, new shapes, own importation. Mitts, worth $5, for $2 50. Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in our OWN UNAPPROACHABLE Styles. We would call the attention of those ladies who have not seen the Tournure Skirt, superior to all others for its graceful fit and careful make.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON.
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
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SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
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GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE GENTS' AND BOYS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Is replete with fresh importations from Paris and London, embracing Silk Shirts and Drawers, Linen, Muslin and Marseilles Shirts, ready-made and made to order; Zephyr Under-shirts and Drawers; Ties, Stocks, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, Robes de Chambre, and every other article necessary for a Gent's wardrobe
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St Nicholas Hotel.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
300 pieces Glace de Chene, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION
In fine French bands, flouncings, edgings and insertions. Also, French and Scotch embroidered collars, sets and handkerchiefs, just opened at unprecedented low prices.
E. WILLIAMS,
Successor to Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
Just opened, wide black French flounced laces and figured laces for basques and mantillas. Also, black lace veils, new patterns, at extraordinary low prices, at
E. WILLIAMS',
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY.
Just opened, real point Applique Valenciennes and medallion lace collars and sets. Also, Honiton lace collars, $1 50 and upwards. Also, a splendid lot of coiffures and barbes, new styles.
E. WILLIAMS,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE!
4 cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cents.
Take Notice—W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Veils and Barbes,
Embroidered Sets,
Coiffures and Capes,
Insertion Sets,
Mantillas, Flounces,
Medallion Sets,
and Trimming Laces
Cambric Sets.
Unsurpassed in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

A SPECIAL OPENING ON MONDAY
Of 1,000 pieces of Valenciennes laces, from 1s. upwards. Also, some black lace mitts, from auction, 40 per cent. below the usual prices. Also, black lace shawls, mantillas and basques, entirely new, and worthy of inspection.
E. WILLIAMS,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
The stock of a fashionable Broadway store,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Commencing on Wednesday, June 2.
The assignees of G. B. Williams & Co. will sell as above, without reserve, the balance of this estate, in order to entirely close the assignment accounts, in lots suited to private consumers and small dealers
It consists in part of bareges, robes, barege lawns, linens in shirtings, sheetings, damasks, table-cloths, napkins, &c., &c.
China Crape Shawls,
Stella and broche shawls,
Mantillas, trimmings, &c.
Besides a general assortment of merchandise.
Hours of sale from 11 to 2 o'clock, and will continue until all is disposed of.
C. G. HOOK, Assignee.

LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Viz: Black Crape Maretz, Black Tamartine,
3, 5, 6 and 8 4 Black Barège,
Plain and Bayadere Stripe Grenadine.
Also, Black Fernani Barège, a very desirable article
FOR SUMMER DRESSES,
With a superior assortment of Bombazine and English Crapes,
At very reasonable prices.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, $8.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH CIRCULARS, $7.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERY CHEAP.

EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 dozen Gents' colored border Handkerchiefs, at 2s. 6d. each.
200 dozen Ladies' French grass linen do., at 3s. each, worth 6s.
300 Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 12½c. each.
Also,
a large lot of Jaconet and Book Bands, for Basque trimmings, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
Rich Lace Curtains, selling at $8 per pair.
Extra Rich Lace Curtains, New Designs, $10.
Very Handsome, at $5 and $6.
Splendid assortment now on hand,
Purchased at late auction sales
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH CHINTZ BAREGE DOUBLE SKIRT QUILLE ROBES,
AT $8,
From Auction,
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETTS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS.
MUSLIN WORKS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received a large and choice assortment of the above goods, and can sell them at unusually low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES
FROM AUCTION, (RUINOUS PRICES.)
500 FLOUNCED ROBES, $4 50; WORTH $7.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BENSON & WILSON;
See our New Style.
TEN-DOLLAR MANTLES.
No. 310 Canal-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, lawns, ginghams, prints, Irish linens, table cloths, napkins, towels, diapers, handkerchiefs, broad cloths, Cassimeres, satinets, jaconets, Swiss muslins, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold for low cash prices, by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING—House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

PARIS BONNETS,
Received per steamer of the 15th.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
RICH and ELEGANT,
A. IRRESISTIBLE PRICES.
PARIS HEAD-DRESSES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
and COIFFURES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MAISON PARISIENNE,
No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York, will be opened this day May 25, with a select assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, bijouterie, fans, and fancy goods of all descriptions. The advertiser, just from Paris, insures to purchasers a continuous supply of novelties from that and other European capitals, besides which he will be continually designing new objects in trimming, which will be completed at the factory.

Ladies, we pray, do not stay away,
But give us a call now and then
A visit once made will be amply repaid
At the famous Maison Parisienne.
Our goods are so choice of newest device.
I am sure you all will say.
Not selected in haste, but with really good taste,
Then step the wrong side of the way.

No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st.
Orders executed in two hours Match guaranteed.
Country milliners' orders attended to.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILEY & HALSTED,
IMPORTERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
No 351 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Are SPECIAL Agents for the sale in the United States of the Publications of Samuel Bagster & Sons, and the London Religious Tract Society, and have always on hand a large supply of their BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, LEXICONS, CONCORDANCES, GRAMMARS, READING LESSONS, &c., &c., in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Greek, Latin, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French and English, in cloth, calf and morocco bindings. Paragraph Bibles, of various sizes and styles.
Any work will be mailed and prepaid on the receipt of the regular price, which may be estimated at 25 cents to the sterling shilling, if in cloth; or about 30 cents if in morocco binding.
Catalogues furnished gratis, and mailed on the receipt of postage stamps.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF BOOKS.
Books and Periodicals in every department imported to order. Orders forwarded as often as once a week, by the steamers.
*** Gentlemen wishing to send small parcels to their friends, or to receive small parcels from their friends, may have them inclosed by us once a fortnight, and at our agency in London two or three times a month. Charge, including duty, 25 cents per pound weight.

A NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL.
NOW READY.
THE PARA PAPERS. Being an account of a tour through France, Egypt, and Ethiopia, by GEORGE LEIGHTON DITSON, author of "Circassia, or a Tour to the Caucasus," &c., &c. 1 vol. cap 8vo. Price, in paper $1; in cloth binding, $1 25.
From the New-York Express.
His narrative is in fact, a parti-colored web of quaint and marvelous imageries; for, aided by rare learning and unwearied research, he has gathered gems from the most obscure recesses of antiquity, and scatters them profusely along the path of his travels. Scarcely a remarkable object is described without mention of the associations that have clung about it from immemorial time; and the luxuriant, brilliant, picturesque style of the sketches, sets them off to great advantage.
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

LIBRARY OF LOVE,
In three neat pocket volumes, 890 pp., with fine steel engravings, beautifully bound, price $1 50. If you want something out of the dull routine of old fogy literature—something to quicken the sensibilities, banish melancholy, forestall dyspepsia, postpone old age, or drive away the devil, order the Library of Love Contents: Ovid's Art of Love and Amorous Works entire; Basia; The Kisses of Secundus and Bon efons; Dryden's Fables, from Boccaccio and Chaucer
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; or, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT, 500 pp., with 18 steel engravings; price $1. Rehearsing the "Decameron" kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them; old Grim himself clutching for once as he hurried on. Mailed free by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

DINSMORE'S CELEBRATED RAILROAD GUIDE
FOR JUNE.
100 NEW TIME TABLES.
We challenge the world to produce as reliable a Guide, Don't be humbugged by big names and large promises. Look for the *dates of the Time Tables.* No dodging. It contains the best Railroad Map ever published; 256 pages. Price 25 cents. Sent free by mail
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—FOUR OIL PAINTINGS of Italian and Swiss scenery by the distinguished French artist Brascassat; 22 German lithographs of celebrated pictures of sacred history. A tablecloth and napkins made for Louis XV., with royal coat of arms; 2 volumes English Portrait Gallery; 3 volumes Bartlett's American Scenery, handsomely bound; 2 volumes Irish Scenery. Downing's Landscape Gardening and Cottages. Valuable maps of Italy and Germany Spoons, forks and knives of very pure silver, for little more than the cost of material. Gold, silver and copper coins and medals, ancient and modern. Can be seen at No. 132 Bleecker-st., from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL—A GENTLEMAN OF wealth, intelligence and good appearance is desirous to marry a lady of respectable family, handsome person, excellent education and domestic qualities, and must be healthy, affectionate, refined in tastes and manners, and not over 22 years of age. He purposes visiting the Eastern States the latter part of June, when he will fully substantiate all the above as regards himself. A lady residing in the country and educated under the direction of a pious mother preferred. Address, giving description of person and accomplishments, HARRY FORREST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S.
GRAND DRAMATIC JUBILEE
BENEFIT.
Tendered by his professional associates, and friends, to
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
On WEDNESDAY, June 2.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The committee, having in charge the arrangements for this well merited testimonial have the highest gratification in announcing the list of professional friends who have given their names and influence towards making this the
DRAMATIC ECLAT OF THE SEASON.

Edwin Forrest,	Joseph Jefferson,	J. H. Allen,
Edward Eddy,	D. Waller,	J. Sefton,
H. Placide,	F. A. Perry,	J. H. Maeder,
Edwin Booth,	J. Whiting,	H. Seymour,
J. Lester Wallack,	A. H. Davenport,	Mark Smith,
W. R. Blake,	George Holland,	H. Bland,
E. L. Davenport,	A. W. Fenno,	C. Walters,
Chas. M. Walcot,	E. L. Sothern,	James Rogers,
F. B. Conway,	J. W. Lingard,	J. Ryan,
John Brougham,	W. A. Davidge,	R. T. Ringold,
John Dyott,	N. B. Clarke,	Mrs. France,
Mrs D. P. Bowers,	Mrs Vernon,	Miss S. Stevens,
Mrs Waller,	Kate Denin Ryan,	Mrs. Grattan,
Miss P. Marshall,	Clara Fisher Maeder,	Mrs. Sothern,
Miss A. Jones,	Miss Combe,	Miss Orton.
Miss B. Jones,	Mrs J. H. Allen,	Miss Leslie.
Miss Mary Gannon,	Mrs Walcot,	

Together with Wood's Minstrels, by the kind permission of H. Wood, Esq.
The committee beg leave to state that, in order to afford an opportunity for those artists who may be engaged elsewhere in the evening, and for the accommodation of families and juveniles, and persons living out of town, there will be a
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2 o'clock, and terminating at an early hour giving ample time for returning by steamboats, railroads, &c.
A full list of the entertainments for the afternoon and evening, with the names of the artistes, distribution of characters &c., will be published in the newspapers and bills of the day.
C. M. Walcot.............Acting Manager.
A. W. Fenno.............Stage Manager.
G. F. Bellows....Treasurer | C. T. Paraloe.........Secretary.
No. 412 Broadway.
The box-office will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for the sale of tickets and private boxes.
Tickets, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, June 2 1858,
Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta.............Madame Gazzaniga.
Alfredo.............Signor Brignoli.
Germond.............Signor Amodio.
Duphol.............Signor Gasparoni.
This Opera, although founded on Dumas' (fils) celebrated play of "Camille," is not open to the objection of immorality so often raised against that drama. The most fastidious cannot find the slightest cause for censure in the development of the plot of the Opera and the last act with the passionate, heart rending "Gran dio morire si Giovani" of Madame Gazzaniga is allowed, by all who have seen her in this part, to be the perfection of lyric acting.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinée.
Max Maretzek.........Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats.............$1 50
Second Circle.............50
Amphitheatre.............25

BROADWAY THEATRE.
In consequence of the universal delight expressed by the crowded and intelligent audiences who have honored the Lectures of
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ
with their approbation this
DISTINGUISHED AND GIFTED LECTURER
has been prevailed upon to delay, for a few days, her
DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
and will have the honor of again appearing, for
A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
in some of her beautiful, delightful and classical
LECTURES,
embodying gems of thought, intelligence and experience, gathered from the scenes and best society of the
OLD WORLD,
with fresh and vigorous delineations of the
NEW!
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
June 1,
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ
will deliver her celebrated lecture on
BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1.
Please take notice that this is
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE PEERLESS
RAVEL BROTHERS
They positively sail in the *Arago*, June 26.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
Lourdeau.............Gabriel Ravel.
THE ELOPEMENT.
Nicholas.............Gabriel Ravel.
ASPHODEL for a few nights only.
Babilas.............Antoine.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
Ravels' next performance Thursday Evening
SATURDAY, at 2—Last afternoon Juvenile Performance but two.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic reception and great success of the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, with all their grand artists, and several new dancers. Mlle. Lamoureux, Signorina Galletti, Signor Ronzani, M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, the Miles Shaw, Mlle Louis and a CORPS DE BALLET of FIFTY LADIES. Three ballets not played by any other troupe. TUESDAY—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY, with its extraordinary and brilliant character dances THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA A serious ballet of action, in which the whole troupe will appear; and a comic piece, called the TWO HYPOCRITES, full of beautiful dances, laughable business and droll situations.
LA MADRILENA and LA BOHEMIENNE

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO NIGHT,
The performance will commence with, for the first time,
AN ORGANIC AFFECTION.
Mr. Boab'equill Bun.............Mr. T. B. Johnston
Penelope Ashton.............Mrs. Allen
After which will be produced,
LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG
Brigham Young.............Mr Blake
Young Brigham.............Mr. Parsloe

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1.
For the first time in many years, Maturin's tragedy of
BERTRAM.
After which, the comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
To conclude with Cornelius Mathews' local play of
BROADWAY AND THE BOWERY; Or, THE YOUNG MECHANIC AND THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST., NEAR ROOSEVELT,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1858
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
CAPTAIN KYD;
OR, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
To conclude with the
OLD STONE CROSS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED,
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
Third week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
To conclude with
CUPID'S VICTIMS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
EIGHTH WEEK.
ANOTHER NEW BURLESQUE.
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS,
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY
GEORGIA HUSKING SONG.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

THE GREAT OPERA ENTERPRISE WILL be carried out if 800 season tickets are subscribed for by the 10th of June, and positively not otherwise The subscribers will make their own selection of the best seats in the Academy of Music early in June. No money is to be paid until the arrival of Mr. LUMLEY and the Operatic Troupe in America For programmes and subscriptions, apply to WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.
P. T. BARNUM.

SHAKESPEAREAN READING.
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS will read "The Merchant of Venice," and (by request) "The Bells," by EDGAR A. POE, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) June 1, at the Brooklyn Institute. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents. Family tickets, admitting three persons, $1, may be obtained from the Librarian at the Institute.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIS EVENING, AT 7¾ o'clock. Mr. J. F. Poole's matchless drama of ROSALIND HUBERT; or, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, in which Miss SUSAN DENIN will sustain the leading character—a deeply absorbing romance of real history. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock the beautiful domestic drama of THE MILLER'S MAID. Giles, a miller, Mr. E. F. Taylor; George F. Aiken; Phebe, Mrs Ryner, &c. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the wonderful AQUARIA, or AQUA-VIVARIA, may be seen in flourishing perfection; besides which, here are the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, new Wax-work Gallery, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

A. H. DAVENPORT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at R. W. Williams' Costume Rooms, No. 368 Broome st Ladies and gentlemen of respectability, wishing to join the above Association can do so by addressing a note to R. F. JOHNSON, Secretary care of R. W. Williams, No. 368 Broome-st., or by calling at the above place on Tuesday evening By order. T. W COLTON, President.
H. H. BARRETT, Stage Manager.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, consisting of a Poem, by the Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY, and music by a select choir. Proceeds for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF Sig. PASINA'S Automatons THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Anatomical Museum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Has much pleasure in announcing that, in order to accommodate the numbers who were unable to obtain choice seats last evening,
MR. HACKETT
has consented to perform
FALSTAFF IN LOVE
this evening only.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1858,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff.............Mr. Hackett
Supported by Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Prior, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Boniface and other principal artists.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; is best, willing and anxious to please; those who want a trustworthy, faithful servant will find her such; one who values a quiet domestic family, where she will have a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, would assist in the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Would like to engage with a family going to Europe. Address E M, for two days at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton place, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would go as chambermaid or waitress; has lived four years in her last place; would have no objection to go to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 153 3d av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and washing; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing. Both have good reference Call at No. 118 East 28th st., in the rear, room No. 6, between 2d and 3d avs

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one with it running about; has best of City reference; has lived six years in her last situation and is very kind and attentive in sickness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST RATE GIRLS (SISTERS), situations. One is an excellent cook and baker of bread, pies, &c; the other is a first rate waitress or would do chamber work and waiting. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good city references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework: is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference; has got no friends in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 219 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, OF FOURTEEN years of age, to engage with a respectable lady, to take care of a baby and do light work. Can read and write, and make herself generally useful. Has lived out some time before. Inquire at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of procuring a situation as cook. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 83 King-st., Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Call at No 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family, to do housework or chamberwork; has no objection to travel with a lady. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 214, Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, to take charge of children or an infant; can give the best City reference for the last 16 years as to capability. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 3d-av., near 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR COOKING, washing and ironing, by a first-class girl; she would have no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. She can be seen at her present employer's. No 132 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman as wet nurse, with a lady; has a fresh breast of milk, is very healthy; has good reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 62 Beach st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED servant as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, jellies, fowls, birds, game, and an excellent baker; or she will take a place as plain cook, washer and ironer at moderate wages. Call at No. 182 3d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse, would take charge of a baby from its infancy, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 173 Delancy st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or to act as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of references. Call or address No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; makes first-class bread; knows her business well; is willing and obliging and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to go as seamstress or take care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., on the second floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; is a very neat sewer, can come highly recommended. Call at No. 87½ Laurens-st., corner of Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker by a young woman; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; has cooked in some of the first families in the City; will go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 7 East 21st st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLEASANT, neat, tidy and competent girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing, or laundress; she understands her business; is willing to go to the country or City. Call at No. 182 3d av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND would help as laundress by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; would like to go to Newport, R. I. Call at 28 4th av. Inquire for CATH.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended, and is willing to assist in the laundry; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 57 Morton-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts

WANTED—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman is desirous to obtain a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of pastries, jellies, boning and larding, and all kinds of made dishes; no objection to country or large families; best of City reference can be seen till engaged, at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good city reference. Call at No. 13 Orchard-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY RESPECTABLY connected, and with first-class references, an engagement as matron or housekeeper where experience and thorough reliability would be appreciated. Address C. B., No. 192 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) a situation as waiter in a private family, with good references. Address R. B., care of Jeffreys Brothers, machinists, No. 181 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as cook, washer and ironer; also an excellent laundress and baker; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 59 Orchard-st. for two days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, near the av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call from 9 till 4 at No. 15 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid, waiter, or child's nurse. No objection to go into the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 265 Mott st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook. Understands the business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 and 14 Bible-House, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation in a gentleman's family, as first class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Apply at No 7 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to take charge of children and to assist in sewing. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 246 Livingston st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 129 East 15th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHING TO GO TO Europe would like to make an engagement with a family as governess or companion. Remuneration not an object. Address C. E., Box No. 123, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of the highest respectability, and fully competent to undertake any household work: to cook, wash and iron; or housework in a small family; highly recommended for capability, good moral excellence; is a person in whom implicit confidence can be placed, and wants quiet, domestic family. Can be seen at No. 263 7th av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and understands making up all kinds of linen or other garments; will, if required, do the chamberwork or assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., 2 doors above 23d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to assist with the chamberwork. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at or address to her present situation, No. 124 Madison-av., near 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or child's nurse. Is willing and obliging. Will be recommended by her present employer, at No. 8 West 11th-st. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; wages $7; City or country. Five years' City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for 3 days

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework; one as cook. Also, by two colored girls; one as laundress; one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls situations; the one as chambermaid and waiter, and the other as nurse and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 377 10th st., between Avenues B and C, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST in the washing and ironing, and can do all kinds of baking. Best of City reference from her last place. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen this day at No. 625½ 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a first class family. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook; the other as waitress; both fully competent in the above capacity, and have the best of reference; call at No. 163 11th st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WELSH AND AN AMERICAN girl, situations; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Would like to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress, chambermaid or nurse. Apply to her present employers, with whom she has lived the past four years, Madison avenue, centre house, between 36th and 37th sts

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 265 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to assist in the care of children. Can be seen for a few days at house of present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; one who is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 13th st. corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chambermaid and to do up fine muslin or plain sewing. Call at No 35 West 14th st., where she can have reference from her late employer for the last three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; is fully competent; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 105 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d st., fourth floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, in a private family. City reference furnished. Can be seen for two days, at No. 282 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress, washing or chamberwork. Apply at No. 64 6th-av., corner of West 21st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork, or laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days Call at No. 115 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress The best reference given. Call at No 84 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, who can do all kinds of needle-work, and has the best of City reference from her last place where she lived two years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of 9th av., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPACTABLE young man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; the advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver; has long experience in this country and the old country; will be found willing, competent and obliging in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. A line addressed to the *Times* office for L. D., Box No. 200, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches; is a first-class driver; also understands vegetable gardening and milking of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; can get the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, (an American,) a situation in any respectable business. Is well acquainted with the wholesale and retail fur trade. Can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address K., Box No. 188, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of genteel appearance and address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest of testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to U. G. E., Union-square Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, or waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendation. Apply to JOHN B. EYER, saddle store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address J. K., No. 345 4th av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address G. S., No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter; can drive, if required; has best of City reference. Apply for a few days at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUTH, A SITUATION in a store of any kind, either in the City or country. Address C. H., for two days, at No. 80 West Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Call for 2 days at No. 59 Irving place.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man, in a private family. Favorable City references. Address WAITER, Book and News store, No. 827 Broadway, near 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN THE COUNTING-room of a first-class importing house a respectable lad, not over 17 years of age, who can write a neat hand, and is expert and correct at figures, and having some knowledge of accounts. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,131 Post-Office, with reference.

WANTED—A BOY—ONE WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the city, and lives with his parents to work in a shop. One about 15 or 16 years old preferred. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., up stairs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SEEKING help may find a good assortment of the same both male and female, French and German, at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is connected with a benevolent Society, and conducted on a new plan.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MOTH-PROOF
CEDAR TRUNKS,
AT NO. 23 GOLD ST.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board in a private family, in the most pleasant part of Jersey City. The house has all the modern improvements. It is regarded by competent authority, as healthful as any place of resort in any part of the country. Address Box No. 282, Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, in a private family. House first-class, with all modern improvements and pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few young gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board, rooms furnished or unfurnished; house new and in a very desirable location up town, convenient to railroads and stages. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 1,151, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING—ON MURRAY HILL.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms, in a first-class house on Murray Hill, near 5th av. Best of reference given and required. Address WARREN, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 371 TENTH-STREET, NEAR TOMPKINS SQUARE.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board for $5 50, also, a gentleman for $3 50; partial board, $2 25; the house is fine and airy, high stone stoop, with garden; stages pass the door; family private; two ladies can have board also.

BOARDING—NO. 189 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, near Stuyvesant Park. The whole second floor for a family or two or three single gentlemen; also room on the second floor. The house contains gas, baths, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a large, cheerful room and bedrooms, together or separately, with board, in a small, genteel family. Dinner at 6½ P. M. Inquire at No. 200½ West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, to let to a gentleman and his wife in a house with modern improvements.
No. 3 St. Mark's-place.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board and pleasant separate rooms, in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, two blocks from Broadway and 4th st. having two large and pleasant rooms, would let the front one to two gentlemen, for $10 per week, with breakfast and tea, or the back room for $9; or to a gentleman and his wife on reasonable terms References given and required. Address, C B. A., Post-Office, Station D. Bible House.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a pleasant house, replete with all modern improvements, in Broome st., one block from Broadway, would let to 5 or 6 gentlemen pleasant rooms, with bath-room and closets connected, and breakfast, tea and dinner on Sundays if required. Family consists of three. No other boarders taken. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on the 1st June. Address W. H. W., Box No. 121 *Times* office, for one week.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 184 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT room, with board for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen The house is modern built; has the recent improvements, and commands a fine view of the water. The neighborhood is desirable, and three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address A. Z., Box No. 138, *Times* office.

BOARDING IN HUDSON CITY, N J.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family. House situated on Palisade-av., 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass the door. References exchanged. Address J. E. B., Box No. 32 New York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small family, at No. 111 Jay-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Sands-st., and within a few minutes' walk of Catherine and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No 65 Hicks st The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH private family, occupying a modern built house in a good neighborhood, would let two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board to a gentleman and lady or single gentleman wishing to converse in the French language. Apply at No. 85½ West 26th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require would let one or two rooms, furnished with board, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; this is a rare opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant home. Apply at 207 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BY A FAMILY of three adults, in a farm house, not more than an hour's distance from the City, where no other boarders are taken. Westchester County preferred. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,778, General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND, at or near Clifton by a gentleman and his wife—preference given to a house with few boarders. Answer, stating terms and location, to H. B., box No. 3,021, Post-Office.

NO. 227 EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS with closets and single bedrooms, with water and gas, to let, with full or partial board, in a highly respectable house and neighborhood, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a fine house, with modern improvements, in 16th st., near 5th av., desire to rent their second story (three large rooms with fine closets) to a party of gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Also, two rooms on 3d floor. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with elegant rooms and board at No. 173 Spring-st., near Thompson. The location is pleasant and in a good neighborhood.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, if required; also single rooms, in a brown stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET on the second story, with or without partial board, in a private family. Bath on the same floor. In a pleasant, convenient location, on a stage route. References exchanged. At No 66 Amity st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be obtained in the large elegantly finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with rooms and partial board, at No. 100 East 22d-st. Gas, bath, &c.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, a small front room. Apply at No. 20 Bond-st.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre-Dame st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.
Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora. Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.
A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY MILK IN ITS PURE STATE.—We, the undersigned, having had several years' experience in the above business in Brooklyn, which we were among the first to establish the sale of pure grain and grass-fed milk to that City, take this method of informing the inhabitants of New York that we are now prepared to furnish them, at their residences, with a superior quality of country milk, from some of the best selected dairies in Westchester County. In proof of which we would refer to the following respected citizens:
REFERENCES—John Carle, Jr., John Milhau, R. M. Stratton, Joseph B. Wakley, Pastor; R. R. Willets.
Orders left at JACOB WILLETS & SON'S,
No. 13 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., New-York.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADVAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Affection—Last Days of Brigham Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Fete Champetre—The Elopement—Asphodel.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Merry Wives of Windsor.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva—The Village Apothecary.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Morning Call.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bertram—Somebody Else—Broadway and Bowery.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Captain Kyd—Golden Axe—Old Stone Cross.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Miller's Maid—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Woman's Rights Convention—Phaynix Brothers.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Cupid's Victims.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Austria* leaves New-York for Southampton	June 1
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning relative to the exciting topic of the day will be found highly interesting and important. Lord Napier, it is stated positively, has forwarded instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces on the West India station that *the visitations of American vessels must be discontinued.* Other items, showing the disposition and temper of members of Congress on the subject, will claim attention. We also continue the publication of accounts of the recent outrages as they reach us from various sources.

Congress was busily at work yesterday, the Senate having refused to prolong the session beyond next Monday. The Senate resolved to hold evening sessions. Mr. Houston tried, but without success, to bring up his Mexican Protectorate. The resolutions of the Committee on British Aggressions were then taken up. Mr. Toombs made a violent war-speech, urging the immediate sinking of the offending British vessels, and pronouncing the resolutions worthless. Messrs. Hammond and Crittenden spoke in a more sober tone. Mr. Wilson sustained Mr. Toombs. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was discussed, but, without action, the Senate adjourned. In the House the chief business was the discussion and passage of the Senate Paraguay joint resolution. The Supplemental Indian Appropriation bill was passed. A warmly personal discussion sprang up between Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois. The Three-regiments bill was afterwards considered and reported to the House. The House then launched into a general debate on the Fifteen Million Loan.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Montreal. She had not passed the River du Loup at a late hour last night. There are also two European steamers about due at this port—the *Hammonia*, from Bremen and Southampton on the 18th, and the *North Star*, from Havre and Southampton on the 19th. Neither had been signalized at Sandy Hook at the hour of going to press.

The most contradictory reports continue to reach us relative to the troubles in Kansas. There seems to be no doubt, however, that there has been considerable bloodshed, though there is some difficulty in determining who is responsible for it. Captain Montgomery, who has heretofore had the odium of it, declares that one Captain Hamilton, formerly connected with Buford's South Carolina expedition, is the guilty party. General Denver, at last advices, had dispatched a messenger to ascertain, if possible, if his interference would be necessary to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties.

There is a great fugitive slave excitement at Petersburg, Va. The schooner *Keziah*, belonging to Wilmington, Del., cleared from there on Saturday night, and subsequently several slaves were discovered to be missing. A steamer was fitted out and sent in pursuit of the schooner, and succeeded in overhauling her, when the negroes were found secreted on board. The schooner, with her captain and crew, were taken back to Petersburg. The populace were so exasperated that they were with difficulty prevented from taking summary vengeance.

Commodore Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones, for a long period connected with the United States Navy, died on Monday night at his residence, near Georgetown, D. C., in the 69th year of his age.

In the case of the Pennsylvania Coal Company *vs.* the Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, a Receiver was ordered, and on a reference to Samuel B. Ruggles, David Colden Murray, a shipping merchant, of this City, was appointed Receiver. The proper bonds have been filed, and Mr. Murray will enter upon his duties to-day.

The frigate *Wabash* was still at anchor at Quarantine last evening, but was positively announced to sail this morning. The Staten Islanders say they will regret her absence very much as her daylight and 10 o'clock P. M. guns keep them posted as to the lapse of time, and assists them in the virtues of early rising and reasonable hours for rest.

Maryland has expressed a decided objection to any alteration of her Constitution. Official returns, so far as received, of the vote cast on Wednesday last, indicate a majority against calling the Convention of eight or nine thousand.

The shoemakers employed on men's work met last night, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, and unanimously adopted an address in favor of a trade combination as the most effectual mode of obtaining a higher rate of compensation from their employers.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Railroads, met in the City Hall on Monday, and after hearing the Presidents of the Second, Third and Sixth-avenue lines, on the subject of licensing small cars, and their objections to the same, adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen resumed yesterday the question of the opening of Albany-street, through Trinity Churchyard. Counsel was heard on behalf of the proposed extension, after which the Committee adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday. The proceedings were on this occasion devoid of general interest. Many bills for flagging, sewering and paving were forwarded a stage. The Board adjourned to Friday, at 6 P. M.

The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday sent policemen to take possession of the Crystal Palace on behalf of the City, the Corporation Counsel having advised them that inasmuch as the original lease of the ground on which the Palace stands expired five years ago, the City has the right to reënter. The policemen met with no resistance, and the City authorities are now in the possession of the property.

The Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Health met yesterday, and took testimony in regard to the condition of the stables and cattle in Sixteenth-street. Most of the witnesses examined were employes of Johnson's Sons, and testified that the stables were always kept clean and most of the cattle always in a good condition. The investigation is not yet concluded.

The regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counselor to report next Monday evening what action, if any, had been taken by the law department to compel S. L. Husted, Esq., to comply with the ordinance prohibiting the erection of cow stables within the city limits. Mr. Husted last year erected stables in face of the law, and the resolution is offered now to ascertain what has been done towards punishing him for setting the law at defiance. The Board in effect reëlected Dr. Boyd Health Officer last night, by adopting a resolution acknowledging him as such, and directing him to attend the meeting of the Board of Health to be held this morning.

The Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum was celebrated last evening in the Brooklyn Institute. There are now in the Asylum 108 children.

The week opened yesterday with a very slack demand for Cotton. The large receipts of Flour (comprising some 32,500 bbls. since noon of Saturday) depressed prices of nearly all kinds. The demand, however, was good, chiefly for the home trade. The movements in Wheat were heavy,—embracing receipts of 64,000 bushels and sales of 108,000 bushels,—without any remarkable change in the value of desirable lots. Western Mixed Corn was plenty and freely purchased at somewhat easier rates. The receipts of Corn by the Hudson River boats were 63,750 bushels. Pork was brisker and dearer. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade. Our Market Reports contain full details of the day's business,—with comparative statements of the stocks of several articles, here, last evening.

The Right of Visit and of Search.

The advocates of the British side of the pending controversy with the United States, especially the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, lay great stress upon the alleged difference between the right of *visit* and the right of *search*, and upon the absolute necessity of conceding to British cruisers the exercise of the former, in order to prevent the abuse of the American flag. They urge that every pirate and every slaver will hoist American colors the moment she is in danger, if it is once understood that the flag is to be conclusive as to the character of the vessel. This may be true; but even if it is, it does not demonstrate the necessity or propriety of conceding the abstract, indefeasible *right* of British cruisers to visit and inspect our vessels for the purpose of identification. It might be very convenient for Great Britain to exercise this right—great wrongs might sometimes be prevented by it. But it is at least possible that, in the long run, still greater wrongs would result from its exercise: and our Government has acted upon the principle that it was more important to us and other maritime powers, that the vessels of one nation should not be subject to the *surveillance* of another upon the high seas, than that an occasional slaver, or even pirate, should secure immunity under shelter of this position.

We publish this morning probably the ablest argument that has ever been made in support of the ground our Government has always taken upon the subject,—in Mr. Webster's dispatch to Mr. Everett in 1843. Lord Aberdeen, then at the head of the Foreign Office, had preseuted, in the strongest possible light, the considerations which are now urged in support of the British claim;—and had insisted that the right of *visit*, which Great Britain maintained, was entirely distinct from the right of *search*, which she expressly disclaims. Mr. Webster, in reply, shows conclusively that a *visit* to a ship cannot be of the slightest possible utility in determining the character of a vessel, unless it is followed by a *search*;—that the one inevitably runs into and involves the other,—and that if one be conceded as a right, the other must be also. He also shows very clearly that any vessel at sea has a right to refuse to stop, when ordered to do so by the ships of any other Power;—that if force is used, she has a right to resist:—and that these rights, which belong to the ships of every independent nation, are absolutely incompatible with the right of visit which the British claim.

This view of the question is sustained by by Lord Stowell's legal opinion, which is thus quoted by the Washington *Union*:

> "No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search, upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except from the belligerent claim. No nation has the right to force their way to the liberation of Africa, by trampling upon the independence of other States on the pretence of an eminent good, by means that are unlawful, or to press forward to a great principle, by breaking through other great principles which stand in their way."

And in 1840 Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the English Government, thus insists upon the same immunity of British ships from visitation and search, unless that right should have been expressly conceded by treaty:

> "Her Majesty's Government wishes to draw the attention of the Haytien Government to a matter of form in this law, which may possibly give rise to embarrassments. The law enacts that all vessels, whether Haytien or foreign, which may be found in the act of slave-trading, shall be seized and brought into a Haytian port. Now, Hayti has undoubtedly a full right to make such an enactment about her own citizens and ships, but Her Majesty's Government apprehend that Hayti has no right to legislate for the ships and subjects or citizens of other States. *That in time of peace no ships belonging to one State have a right to search and detain ships sailing under the flag of, and belonging to another State, without the permission of such State, which permission is generally signified by treaty;* and if Haytien cruisers were to *stop*, search and *detain* merchant vessels sailing under the flag of, and belonging to another country, even though such vessels were engaged in the slave-trade, the State to which such vessels belonged would have just grounds *for demanding satisfaction and reparation from Hayti*, unless such State had previously given to Hayti, by treaty, the right of search and detention."

These are precisely the views which our Government has always taken of this question; and they are views which will never be relinquished.

Law of Divorce.

We have statutes regulating divorces and prohibiting bigamy, which are not very strictly regarded in practice. The law of divorce is more stringent in New-York than in most other States. With us the marriage contract can be dissolved only on the ground of its nullity by reason of fraud, lack of ability to consent, or physical incapacity; and on account of adultery; while separations or limited divorces are decreed for cruel and inhuman treatment or abandonment. In the case of a dissolution of the marriage relation, the parties are at liberty to marry again, except those who are guilty when the cause is adultery. Where the divorce is limited, or a separation from bed and board, neither party is at liberty to contract a subsequent marriage during the lifetime of the other. Such is the law with us; but citizens of this State frequently contrive to evade it. In cases of cruelty or abandonment, it is quite common for the injured party, instead of making application to our own courts, to go to some other State, where after residence sufficiently long for citizenship, a dissolution is decreed, then returning to this State and contracting another marriage. It is seldom that any prosecution follows, the community looking with indulgence on such transactions. Yet all who thus marry within this State, or marrying elsewhere afterwards reside here, are liable to conviction of bigamy. Whether a law which is so seldom enforced should remain unrepealed is a question of some interest, and one which admits, perhaps, of a difference of opinion.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, recently in session at Chicago, has had the subject of divorces under consideration, as often happens in such bodies. It came up on the following state of facts: A lady obtained, in an Iowa Court, a divorce for some reason other than adultery on the part of her husband, and subsequently, during his life-time, married a Presbyterian clergyman. The question before the General Assemby was whether the last marriage was adulterous in a religious point of view. In the eye of the law, in the State where the parties reside, it is admitted to be justified. The subject caused a wide diversity of opinion, and was debated with no little interest—many members, it is said, inclining to the ground that the law of the State should be the law of the Church. This rule might answer in some States, but how it would work in Utah was, probably, not considered. The Scriptural rule in respect to divorces is restricted, and corresponds very nearly with the statute law of New-York on that subject. But the laws of other States are vastly more liberal—perhaps we should say loose—and allow the hymeneal knot to be untied with great facility.

Our Ocean Mails.

We are glad to perceive that, in both Houses of Congress, the Ocean Mail service is attracting attention. We hope it will be fully discussed, and that, even if no general system adequate to the necessities of the country be at once adopted, something may be done to prevent the absolute surrender of that service to English steamers, which seems to be impending. It is so late in the session that we can scarcely hope for any full discussion of the subject, or for its permanent adjustment upon a proper basis; but we trust that provision will be made for at least another year, so that Congress, at its next session, may act upon it in the manner and spirit which its importance deserves.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. J. Glancy Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, thus stated the views of the Administration on the subject:

> "I have not a shadow of doubt—indeed, I am authorized to say—that the Administration *desires Congress to take up this whole subject of mail-steamer service, and put it upon a self-supporting basis.* The feeling of the Administration is, that it should be self-supporting. It is their desire to make no contract, in any event, beyond the amount of postages, until Congress does act. The appropriation contained in this bill is to continue the service for one year, or until the next meeting of Congress, with a view to the whole system being revised by Congress."

We believe it to be perfectly demonstrable that the mail-steamer service between here and Europe *cannot be maintained* "on a self-supporting basis." The thing is impossible. Commodore Vanderbilt has attempted it, for the express purpose of proving its feasibility and inducing Congress to refuse the appropriations it has made hitherto. He entered into a contract of this sort last year, and induced the Postmaster-General to take ground in favor of that principle. But he can only make it pay by laying up his vessels during the Winter season, as he was compelled to do last Winter. During the Summer, the steamers for Europe are filled with passengers, and can do a profitable business; but in the Winter it is very different. Mr. Vanderbilt accordingly kept his ocean steamers at the wharf all Winter, and thus avoided the losses which a regular communication must have involved. The Havre steamships fulfilled their contract in Winter as well as in Summer; but unless Congress makes them fair payment for their services they must be heavy losers by it. If we are to have mail communication with Europe, it must be regular throughout the year, in Winter as well as Summer, or it will be of no practical value. And this cannot be done upon a "self-supporting basis." If the Government insists upon limiting its payments to the postages received, it will either stop all the American lines of fast steamers that are now afloat, or it will have service in Summer only.

And now we should like to know for what reason the Administration insists upon making the *Ocean* Mail service self-supporting?—Why should a principle be applied to the ocean that is not applied on land? It would undoubtedly be very desirable to make the entire Postal service of the country not only self-supporting, but remunerative, as is that of the British Government. But as this cannot be done, we do not see why a distinction should be made between the land and ocean service, and a principle applied to one which is not applied to the other. There are but *five* States in the Union in which the revenue of the Post-Office defrays the cost of transporting the mails;—shall the service be abandoned in all the others? Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and Pennsylvania, are the only States where the Post-Offices yield a *surplus*, after defraying the cost of transportation; and the deficit in the other States amounted last year to the sum of $3,512,306. Yet no one proposes to discontinue the service in these unremunerative States, or to require their railroads and steamboats to graduate their charges by the postages received. Why should the ocean service be put upon a different footing? It is equally for the advantage and benefit of the people that it should be maintained,—and it has the additional recommendation over the land service, of keeping afloat a large number of steamers which would be available for the naval service in case of war, we certainly consider it highly unjust and unwise to abandon the ocean mails, for such a reason as this. There is but one ground on which Government can justify itself for refusing a fair remuneration for this branch of our mail service:—if it is, on the whole, preferable that it should be done by *English* rather than *American* vessels, then Congress may rightfully refuse the means to support it:—but upon no other ground. This is the only alternative. Our steamers must be paid a fair price for carrying the mails, or they will quit the ocean, and our mails will be carried exclusively by British steamers. Congress should look this matter square in the face, and meet it on its merits.

The Tehuantepec Route.

Our present difficulties with New-Granada and Nicaragua, render it a matter of great importance that a communication should be established between our Atlantic and Pacific States by way of Tehuantepec. There can be no question as to the superior advantages of this interoceanic route over the others. It is nearer home, and, consequently, will be more under our control, and more easily protected in time of war. The Isthmus is healthy, and a road can be made across it at a comparatively small expense. But an unanswerable argument in favor of this route is, that the passage from New-York to San Francisco will be shortened by some eight or ten days. Mexico has granted all necessary privileges, and a practical capitalist to undertake the task is all that is wanted to complete an enterprise which will bring ample remuneration, if not immediately, at least hereafter, when the Isthmus comes to be settled by thriving American citizens.

Conflicting private interests have hitherto obstructed the advancement of this important public undertaking; but the President seems disposed to settle the rival claims of Sloo and Benjamin by giving the latter the contract for carrying the mails across the Isthmus from New-York to San Francisco. Into the merits of the dispute between the two parties we do not care to enter. It is sufficient for the public that the entire question is before the President, and that he will do justice to all parties concerned. We have carefully read the memorial to Congress of Col. Sloo, in which he asks for protection against the alleged bad faith of the Governments of the United States and Mexico. We are unable, however, to appreciate the logic of Col. Sloo's argument. He represents that, on the 5th of February, 1853, he and others entered into a contract with the Government of Mexico for the construction of a carriage and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the establishment of a line of steamers connected therewith By the contract it was specially stipulated that the carriage or plank-road should be completed in four years. Col. Sloo having failed to accomplish this, his contract was very justly abrogated by the Mexican Government, and the enterprise was given over to more practical men. Col. Sloo's pretensions that the Mexican Government was induced by the President of the United States to annul the grant amount to nothing. The whole question rests on this—did the Mexican Government act legally in annulling the Sloo contract? That they did so appears, we think, by Col. Sloo's own admissions. He may have suffered, and very probably has suffered, some loss from the transfer of this grant to other parties. But if he is compelled to pay the penalty of his own default, he has no one to blame but himself.

We trust that the matter will be decided one way or the other before Congress adjourns. Our interest in the subject is purely a public one. We desire to see a communication established between this city and San Francisco by way of Tehuantepec without delay. The Benjamin Company appear to be in earnest about accomplishing the work, and, according to present appearances, are the only men who are likely to carry it out.

Central America.

The United States have an interest in the Isthmus between North and South America which they cannot afford to forego. Our right of transit must not be defeated by the caprices or bad faith of Nicaraguan Presidents. In the demoralized condition of the Central American States, it may be doubted whether the faith of treaties could ever be observed. Revolutions succeed each other so rapidly, involving such a constant succession of irresponsible rulers, that no reliance can be placed upon agreements, however solemnly ratified. There is, consequently, but a single alternative. We must resort to force for the maintenance of our rights, and the protection of our national interests. Diplomacy is useless where faith is unknown, and the exercise of power, so long as it is restricted to the assertion of right, can operate no injustice.

We would not make a display of force in the spirit of conquest or oppression. It can be no part of our policy to subjugate weaker powers for the sake of levying contributions or taxes. Neither our Government nor our people would tolerate such an idea for a moment. But, on the other hand, it is intolerable that such a State as Nicaragua should interpose the accident of her position to thwart the commerce of the world—to bar us from access to our Pacific States, and to hinder the well-being of her own people, merely because her rulers find their personal interests and hopes enlisted in such an absurd line of policy. We have the best reason to believe that the mass of her people favor our views, and look to our influence as their best hope for future progress. Such is emphatically the case with the substantial citizens, the men of property, who desire nothing so much as repose and security. They are weary of never-ending exactions, and of the fresh horde of plunderers which every revolution brings. Are the designs of unprincipled military leaders to be regarded as the sole exponents of Nicaraguan sentiment? The idea is both absurd and wicked. Can any man, we care not how strongly wedded to conservative notions of national rights, see any evil in our maintaining a free transit and upholding such just and equitable authority in Nicaragua as would assure, not only to our own citizens settled there, but to the country itself, the blessings of good Government? Does any man doubt that such a course would be eminently beneficial to the people of that enfeebled, distracted, misgoverned Republic? Let us take a common-sense view of this subject. While we are conferring benefits, and acting in accordance with the enlightened mind of Nicaragua herself, who shall censure us?

Another question remains to be considered. Are we willing, under any circumstances, to allow European influence to become paramount between us and Darien? No American will answer in the affirmative. But if we confine our efforts to negotiation, what guarantee have we that a French or Spanish Prince may not reign in North America? Better to assume the control while yet we may—to do now what all admit must be done at some time or other. The interest of our people is one, not of conquest for the sake of conquest, but of commerce and settlement. If the Spanish-American race, like our Canadian neighbors, were capable of industry and progress, no foreign power could have any call to interfere with them. They would need no aid. But the condition of the immense region between us and the Isthmus is little above that of those aboriginal tribes whose territory it has been our mission to occupy and improve.

Unless our Government adopts a more efficient policy, Fillibusterism will not cease to embarrass our relations, disgrace our character, and engender bitterness between the people of that region and ourselves. We are required, by the most pressing considerations, to put a stop to all such expeditions as that of Walker; but this cannot be effected by inaction and treaty-making. We have seen enough of Cass-Yrissari and Cass-Herran Conventions. It is time we should cease to be a laughing-stock, and begin to make ourselves felt. There are interests in store for us, in the direction we have indicated, compared with which the possession so much coveted, of Cuba, is a bagatelle.

New-Hampshire.—The annual session of the New-Hampshire Legislature commences to-morrow at Concord. Three-fourths of the Senators and three-fifths of the Reprentatives are Republicans. A United States Senator is to be chosen at this session in place of the Hon. John P. Hale. Mr. Hale is a candidate for reëlection. He will have two competitors, Thomas M. Edwards and Amos Trick. Mr. Hale has much more ability than he has generally received credit for. His love of fun and his unconquerable laziness have prevented him from bringing his really fine intellectual powers to bear upon the business of his position, as he should have done. But he is personally popular, with political opponents as well as friends—and unless the people of New-Hampshire have some better man, his reëlection would be generally welcome.

The Great Police Question.

The summer of 1857 will be rendered famous in the annals of New York by the fierce contest which was waged for nine weeks between the Mayor of the City and the Police authorities. The "British outrages" of the past month or two have not created half the excitement here that the outrages of Mayor Wood did then. It was the first time, and it will doubtless be the last, when the military had to be ordered out to compel the Chief Magistrate of the Cty to yield to the authority of civil courts. The difficulty all grew out of the question whether under the new Police organization the Commissioners had the right to dismiss the old police force, and appoint a new one in its place. And this important point has not yet been determined. The Court of Appeals commences a term to-day at Albany, when, according to the direction of the Judge, another argument will be made before them to determine whether the old policemen who were not served with notices of trial be members of the new force or not. At the last term the Court was equally divided on the question. The law provides that in case of such a result as a tie, there shall be two more arguments heard, at the conclusion of which, if the Court still remains divided equally, the judgment below shall stand. The judgment of the Supreme Court having been unanimous for the old policemen, the result of the new argument before the Court of Appeals becomes a matter of very great interest to the people of this City, for they will not only have to stand all the costs of the suit in the end, but also be compelled to pay about half a million of dollars back-pay to the rebellious policemen, who not only disobeyed the law, but broke the heads of the regular force in defending Mayor Wood in the City Hall, and who have rendered no services to the City since they were disbanded on the 3d of July. Unquestionably, there are a good many members of the old Police who might properly be reappointed by the Police Commissioners; but to restore the whole of them, and give them pay for services which they have not rendered, would be a tremendous victory for Mayor Wood, besides offering a premium for future insubordination and rebellion. But law is law, and it must prevail.

The argument in the case appears to turn upon the question whether the members of the old force, who decided to remain with Mayor Wood and Judge Russell, and act under their orders, but who were formally disbanded on the 3d of July, did not by such a course sever their connection with the Metropolitan Police. The Police Act speaks of "withdrawal" from the District Police as a distinct act. The Police Commissioners seem to have formally removed the old force for disobeying orders, and to have also dismissed the rebellious members, for acting under the orders of the old Commissioners, Mayor Wood and Judge Russell.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that the Judges of the Court of Appeals should be equally divided in opinion on this case, for it is not to be imagined that political influences can have any force in swaying their judgments. The result of the new argument to be heard by them is a matter of no small importance to this City, not only on account of the large sum involved in it, but on account of the moral effect it will have upon the guardians of the public peace.

Mr. Wolcott in Boston.—The Boston *Traveller* says that the reason why Mr. Wolcott did not appear for trial at Washington was, that he did not know that the case was coming on that day until it was too late to reach Washington in time. The Boston *Herald* says there is another man, whose name has not yet been mentioned in connection with this subject, who knows more about the distribution of the $74,000 than any one else, and that more disclosures are to come upon the subject. The Boston *Courier* says:

> "But we say frankly to Mr. Wolcott—and we say it also to his partners—that he must go a little further than he has yet done, and that he cannot maintain his present position. He must say distinctly and unequivocally that he has spent that money in procuring the votes of members of Congress, and that in honor he can say no more; or he must tell what has been done with it, with such reservations and exceptions as his own sense of right may dictate. But he must, in some way, account for that seventy thousand dollars—give some sort of explanation of where it has gone, or what has been done with it. This cool and absolute silence will not do; *it will not be endured.* This is not a matter to be doffed aside and let pass. By his present silence he stands self-convicted of having appropriated that money to his own use; and, if, with this charge upon him, *he thinks he can live and hold up his head, and do business in this community, he is under a delusion of which he cannot too soon be disabused.*"

The First Day of Summer.—"It is not always May," as the poet sings, and if all Mays were like the one we have just passed through, we should be very glad that it is n't. The "merry month" has been as cold and dreary as April, and great coats and furs have been needed all through it. But June will be the brighter and greener for it. "Nought is so fair as a day in June," says the author of Sir Launfal, which is true enough, though there are days in June, sometimes, which might be mistaken for March; and as the Quakers are holding their anniversary meeting here this week, it is not unlikely that some of our June days will be anything but fair. But we have a right to look for fine weather this month, and the first day of Summer ought to be inaugurated with some joyous ceremonial. There is no month in the whole year so pleasant in the city as June, when the suburbs are so beautiful, and the temptations to out-door amusements are so irresistible. When the Central Park shall be sufficiently improved to be used by the people, then will be the time to inaugurate a floral festival appropriate to the first day of Summer.

A Good Suggestion.—In view of the controversy which has arisen in Burlington, Vermont, concerning the proper place for the monument to Ethan Allen, ordered by the Legislature, a Vermont correspondent suggests that it should be erected on the ruins of the old Fort at Ticonderoga. The difficulty at Burlington is that the remains of the old hero cannot be found. There would be no difficulty in finding the spot where he demanded the surrender of the British fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The Legislature of New-York would, doubtless, bear part of the expense, and no finer spot could be found for such a monument than the headland which projects into Lake Champlain at old Ti.

The New Senator from Rhode Island.—We have never known a more general and hearty outburst of "first-rate notices," than have been elicited by the election of ex-Governor Anthony as the successor of Mr. Philip Allen in the Senate of the United States. These commendations have been well earned by Mr. Anthony during the many years he has had the editorial control of the Providence *Journal*. But we are not sure that Rhode Island will not lose more by taking him from his editorial chair than she will gain by placing him in the Senate.

Solemn.—The *Journal of Commerce* takes the *Commercial Advertiser* to task for the perpetration of a joke. It is impossible to say which is most affecting—the enormity of the offence or the seriousness of the rebuke.

Academy of Music.

A season of Italian opera, with Italian artists who have—and who make you feel that they have—good voices, is, at all times, a seasonable luxury—and the Company at the Academy of Music is precisely of this kind. We are very apt to underrate our own well-tried artists, and to desire others who are less meritorious, thus arguing a deficiency of confidence in our judgment which may or may not be well grounded. But of this we may rest assured, there are few lyric tragedians so good as Madame Gazzaniga; but one or two tenors better than Brignoli, and no baritone living with a finer voice than Amodio's. This excellent trio, assisted by Signor Gasparoni, gave a good performance of Donizetti's "Favorita" last night, and we are glad to record that the house was splendidly and fashionably attended. Mme. Gazzaniga's performance of *Leonora* barely reached the point of excellence which we were justified in expecting, but it was musically considered much better than any previous effort we have had from this gifted lady. Except in the last act, there is not a great deal for the soprano to do, save in the dramatic expression of emotion. As an actress, Mme. Gazzaniga is superb, and in the act referred to the subdued intensity which she threw into her agony of happiness was truly grand. Elsewhere the characteristic of Mme. Gazzaniga's impersonation was grace rather than power. Her voice was throughout fresh and delicious, and but seldom noticeably marred by false intonation. Mme. Gazzaniga was called out repeatedly during the evening.

Signor Brignoli has improved in the management of his voice, and evidently avoids certain nasal defects which were growing upon him. His *Spirto Gentil*, in the last act, was the best bit of vocalism we have heard for some time. It was enthusiastically encored. Signor Amodio appeared to be a little rusty, but the magnificence of his voice shone forth repeatedly. Signor Gasparoni perilled the performance by singing with visible effort and palpable inefficiency. This gentleman must certainly have been sick.

Mr. Maretzek conducted, and on resuming his old chair, was greeted with loud and continuous applause. We are sorry that his orchestra is not fuller and better.

On Wednesday we are to have the "Traviata," in which Mme. Gazzangia is (with the exception of Piccolomini) without an eqaal.

Board of Excise Commissioners.

The state of inoperation into which the Excise Law has fallen renders the duty of the Excise Commissioners a very light one, but, as they say, rather an unpleasant one, inasmuch as they do not wish to meet every day, *pro forma*, with nobody but the reporters for an audience. For several meetings past, Mr. Kerr, the Chairman, has not attended, and not one application for a license has been made. On Saturday Mr. Holmes informed the Board (*i. e.*, his brother Commissioner, Mr. Haskett,) that, in obedience to the order of the Board, he had sent a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the Board of Police Commissioners:

No. 20 Duane-street, New-York, }
Friday, May 28, 1858. }

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

In obedience to a resolution of the Board of Excise Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, passed on the 19th day of May inst., I take the liberty of respectfully requesting that you will furnish to me, as the counsel of the last-named Board, the names and residences of all persons who reside in this County who have been reported to the Board of Police Commissioners for having violated the "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857, or who have sold liquors on Sunday, together with the names and residences of the persons who can testify to such violations and sales, to the end that the persons who have so violated the law, either by selling liquors without being duly licensed or by making sales of liquors on Sunday, may be forthwith proceeded against for the recovery of the penalties prescribed by law. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT D. HOLMES,
Counsel of the Board of Excise Commis'ners.

Yesterday, at the usual hour, the Board met, Commissioner Kerr absent, Commissioners Holmes and Haskett, with the Clerk and reporters, present. No applications for license. The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Holmes moved that a bottle of liquor, forwarded to the Board by Mr. John S. Austin, be sent to Dr. Droescher for chemical analysys; several persons, remarked Mr. Holmes, who had drank of the liquor in question, were lying in a condition similar to delirium tremens.

Mr. Haskett moved that Mr. Holmes, as Counsel for the Board, should address a letter to the Mayor and Police Commissioners, calling upon them to hold a conference on the Excise Law relative to its being effectively carried out in this City, and stating their opinion as to its constitutionality. He was tired of attending the meetings of the Board day after day, and doing nothing.

Mr. Holmes was willing that the Mayor and Police Commissoners should be heard in relation to the carrying out of the law, but with regard to its constitutionality, a higher tribunal was to test that.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Holmes gave notice that in the instance of every complaint made to the Board, with respect to selling liquor at all on Sundays, or on any day without a license, he would commence a suit against the parties.

Mr. Haskett remarked that the City, through the inoperation of the Excise law, was now losing, in licenses, no less a revenue than $30,000, at the least. It was highly necessary that some steps should be taken to decide whether the law could be carried out or not.

Mr. Holmes said he would like to have anybody who had been passing strictures, through the public Press, on the manner in which the Board had performed its duty, come before the Board and give his suggestions as to the law. He would like Mr. Horace Greeley, or Mr. anybody else, to come He would listen with respect to Mr. Greeley on that, or any other subject except politics.

Mr. Haskett moved that the Clerk should be instructed to inform Mr. Kerr that his presence at the next meeting of the Board was indispensable, in order that the Board might then adjourn until such time as an answer could be received from the Mayor and Police Commissioners relative to their intentions about aiding in the carrying out of the law.

Adjourned till 3 P. M. to-day.

The Crystal Palace and Effects in the Hands of the Mayor.

The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday addressed a communication to Mr. John H. White, the Receiver of the Crystal Palace, appointed for the bondholders, informing him that the Counsel for the Corporation had advised them that the City had a right to reënter upon the land upon which the Crystal Palace stands, which land was leased to Edward Riddle in 1852, for the purpose of erecting a building for the exhibition of the industry of all nations thereon, the lease having expired a year ago. Mr. White was further notified that the City authorities would, at 12 o'clock, send officers to take possession of the ground, and to take an inventory of the property belonging to exhibitors, now inside of the Palace.

At 2 o'clock, accordingly, Officers Forbes and Olney, of the Mayor's squad, and Mr. Dyckman, of the Comptroller's office, went to the Palace and took possession.

In consequence of such action of the Mayor and Comptroller, Mr. White has issued the following

CARD.

The City, under the direction of the Mayor and Comptroller, have taken forcible possession of the Crystal Palace, and all the property therein contained. As this act, on the part of the City officials, has been done by them without authority or law, I shall take immediate steps to have the pending question judicially determined. In the meantime, as the City have taken possession of the property of exhibitors, as well as of that belonging to the late Crystal Palace Association, I have, for the present, at least, lost all control over it; and such exhibitors as desire to withdraw articles, or make inquiries respecting the same, are requested to address Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, or A. C. Flagg, Comptroller.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

Robbed his Employer.—Redfield Day, aged 19 years, a clerk in the dry goods store of Messrs. Allen, McLean & Buckley, No. 49 Chambers-street, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of robbing his employers. Mr. Buckley, one of the firm, went to Sergeant Croft, of the Mayor's Squad, about three weeks ago, and told him that he suspected that Day was dishonest, and Officer Van Arsdale was directed to "pipe" him. On Saturday, the officer saw him give a piece of silk to another young man, named Charles Cornell, and arrested them both. Two large pieces of silk, alleged to have been stolen by them from Messrs. Allen, McLean & Buckley, have been recovered. One piece was found at No. 70 Thompson-street, and William Steele, the proprietor of the place, was arrested and held to bail in $3,000 to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. The other piece was recovered at No. 13 Howard-street, and John Kirby and his wife who reside there were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. Day and Cornell were taken before the Mayor, who committed them for trial. Their examination took place before Justice Welsh at the lower Police Court yesterday afternoon. They were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Day's employers think several hundred dollars' worth of goods have been stolen from them by Day, and that he has been engaged in his dishonest practices for some time past. Both young men are as respectable-looking and well dressed as most young men in mercantile houses are.

The great Bell crevasse above New-Orleans is said to have overflowed forty plantations, and destroyed cane enough to make 23,000 hhds of sugar. The Hebert crevasse has been stopped, but not until large amounts of property were destroyed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Paraguay Resolution in the House.

Serious Disturbances in Arizona—Affairs in Sonora.

The Collins Line—The Non-Ratification of the Yrissari Treaty—Expected Election Disturbances, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

The Republicans who voted for the Paraguay resolution are Messrs. Billinghurst, Brayton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Clark B. Cochrane, Timothy Davis, of Iowa, Timothy Davis, of Massachusetts, Durfee, Edie, Gilman, Horton, Kelsey, Lovejoy, Morrill, Packer, Pottle, Ritchie, Roberts, Robbins, Boyce, Tompkins, Washburne, of Illinois, and Wood—23. The Democrats voting No were Messrs. Bryan, Reuben, Davis, Garnet, Goode, Houston, Jones, Letcher, McQueen, Milson, Moore, Phelps, of Missouri, Quitman, Stallworth, and Wright—14, several of them Fire-eaters of the strongest kind.

Mr. COLLINS wants the destination of his Mail line changed from Liverpool to Southampton; and himself and friends are making strong efforts to induce the Sub-Committee on Post-Offices to report this session.

The short but sharp passage between DOUGLAS and SHIELDS to-day, was a flash of SHIELDS' cherished implacable wrath against the Illinois Senator. SHIELDS is one of those who called on the President the other day to ascertain if the *Union's* tone towards DOUGLAS was authorized.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals will meet to-morrow, and will probably agree to report in favor of the great national improvement of constructing a new Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, lately engaged in inspecting certain public works in Georgia, by order of the Government, is now here, and will be further employed in a similar capacity.

The owners of Sharp's, Colt's, Morse's and Starr's arms are all working to get hold of the appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars for altering old arms.

Well-founded apprehensions are entertained of serious disturbances at the election next Monday. Both parties are secretly arming, and it is rumored that the Democrats of the Fourth Ward have got two Dahlgreen howitzers concealed for use on that occasion. A very bitter feeling exists between the BENETT and the WALLACH men.

DAVIS, of Massachusetts, will bring up his Privateer bill to-morrow. O.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

The Arizona Mail arrived to-day. There are serious disturbances in the Territory. Eight or ten murders had been committed, and no power existed to punish the offenders. A party of U. S. Army deserters had murdered a Mexican President and fled into California. No arrests had been made. The New-Mexican Legislature had adjourned without making any provision for maintaining order in Arizona. The Secretary of War promises Lieutenant MOWRY to dispatch four companies of the new Texas regiment for the protection of Arizona, and other troops when practicable.

From Sonora, the news is that GANDARA was expected back from Mexico with a commission as Governor. In that case, PESCHIERA would declare the State independent.

The Cabinet resolved on Saturday, to send in the Yrissari Treaty if fully ratified in Nicaragua. The non-completion of the ratification, there, causes disappointment and regret.

E. K. COLLINS is here, seeking a re-appropriation for his line, with authority to stop at Southampton. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

Semi-official information has been received here that the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have ratified a treaty for the settlement of all their difficulties, including the boundary question. The Presidents of the two countries had met at Rivas to arrange the preliminaries. The Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador have also entered into a treaty of commerce, amity and defence, and it was supposed that Honduras and Guatamala would join the alliance. Letters from Bogota induce the belief that the Cass-Herran Treaty will become a law, in the original form, and forwarded hither by the next steamer.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. KING offered a resolution, which passed, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the guano traffic, between citizens of the United States and Peru during the recent revolution in Peru.

In the Senate to-day, there was considerable talk concerning Mr. SEWARD's amendment to extend the session to the 21st. inst. Several amendments overlaid it, such as an extension to the 14th, &c. Mr. SEWARD was requested by Mr. STUART to withdraw his motion, which he did, temporarily. So the matter remains as before, still open.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

A resolution providing for an evening session was adopted.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, made an ineffectual attempt to have the Mexican Protectorate resolution taken up.

The resolutions on the subject of British aggressions were considered.

[An abstract of the debate on the resolutions will be found elsewhere.]

The miscellaneous appropriation bill then came up. The items thereof were discussed till 6 o'clock, when, without action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, the memorial of the artists of the United States, praying for the establishment of an Art-Commission, was referred to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the Senate joint resolution for the adjustment of the difficulties with Paraguay. He said the importance of the subject required that it should be disposed of one way or the other. The proposition has the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved to strike out so much of the resolution as authorizes the President to use such naval forces as in his judgment he deemed necessary.

Mr. RITCHIE replied that the resolution would be worthless with such an amendment, and they had better give up the whole subject altogether.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, wished to offer an amendment authorizing the President to use such forces as in his judgment he deemed necessary and advisable to protect American commerce in the Gulf from British cruisers.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, objected that it was not germane to the pending question, as the attack on the *Water Witch* occurred in 1855.

Mr. LETCHER's objection was that the Constitution gave the power to Congress to declare war, and it could not be transferred to the President. If there was a necessity for war, it was for Congress to take the responsibility and furnish means for its successful prosecution. He acknowledged that wrong had been done by Paraguay, but was for proceeding in constitutional manner for the adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. RITCHIE replied that what the President would do, would be by the authority of Congress. It was thought that the exhibition of a few small vessels would have the effect to cause the settlement of the difficulties, and that there would be no occasion to use force, which would not be done except in case of necessity.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, wished to know why should we only seek for redress from Paraguay for firing on the *Water Witch*, while there were twenty-seven cases of American vessels overhauled by British cruisers.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said they were declaring war against Paraguay, but making no provision for men or money.

A VOICE—We'll do that hereafter.

The resolution was then passed by 115 against 79.

The House went into Committee on the Supplemental Indian Appropriation bill, which was subsequently passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, made a speech in defence of his former position on the Kansas question, in connection with the course of the Democratic portion of the Illinois delegation, complaining that Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, had perverted his remarks.

Mr. MARSHALL disavowed any personal feeling on the occasion to which allusion was made, but reiterated his defence of Mr. DOUGLAS and the Illinois delegation, whom, he said, Mr. SMITH had assailed. He alluded to the latter as having sought affiliations with the dark lantern party, and reading garbled extracts from the Black Republican papers.

Mr. SMITH denied that he ever departed from any principle of the Democratic Party, as Mr. MARSHALL had done.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that what he did on the Kansas and other questions was dictated by his own judgment. He had never, like Mr. SMITH, set up to read men out of the Democratic Party.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, said that Mr. SMITH's object, to-day was to assail and asperse the reputation of Mr. DOUGLAS, whose shoes Mr. SMITH was unworthy to unloose.

Mr. SMITH—I will not stand such offensive language.

Mr. MORRIS—Just as you please.

The Chairman (Mr. BOCOCK) reminded Mr. MORRIS that personal remarks could not be indulged in.

Mr. MORRIS resumed, proving an affidavit from a constituent who was present at a certain private conversation in Mr. MORRIS' room, at the commencement of the session, to show that Mr. SMITH had made an untrue statement concerning it. He charged Mr. SMITH with having been elected on a Know-Nothing ticket, and offered to produce evidence of the fact. This was the man who undertook to read Governor WISE, Judge DOUGLAS and other Democrats out of the party.

Mr. SMITH wished to reply, but various objections were made.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said Mr. SMITH had already occupied an hour. This subject ought not to have been introduced here to-day. The House ought to proceed to business.

The Indian Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered and laid aside, to be reported to the House.

The Committee then took up the bill, making appropriations for the support of the three regiments of volunteers.

Mr. GLANCY JONES said that one of them is needed, in any event, for the protection of the frontier of Texas. He had kept back this bill till now, in order, if possible, to get information from Utah to justify the Executive in dispensing with the other two, but was sorry to assert that no such reliable intelligence had reached Washington. They may be wanted, but will not be called out unless they become absolutely necessary to enforce the laws.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, gave notice that he will, at the earliest opportunity, press the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. JONES, in response to a question by Mr. GILMANN, of Maine, said he was satisfied, though there was no official information of the fact, that Colonel KANE had made a proposition to Governor CUMMING, who had gone to Utah for the purpose of hearing what BRIGHAM YOUNG has to say. From that time no intelligence had reached Washington.

An amendment was made that if one or both Regiments for Utah or frontier service be dispensed with, the money appropriated for them shall revert to the Treasury, and not be used for any other purpose.

The bill was then reported to the House. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Fifteen Million Loan bill. A general debate followed.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina, and Mr. GILMER, of the same State, severally spoke as to their respective positions on the Kansas bill. The former reiterated, and the latter denied that Mr. GIDDINGS and other Republicans congratulated Mr. GILMER on his speech.

Mr. STEVENS, of Georgia, advocated the payment of the debt of the Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, arraigned the Administration for extravagance.

Mr. HATCH, of New-York, advocated a liberal policy towards rivers and harbors, stating that appropriations had been made under Democratic Administrations for this purpose.

Mr. GOODWIN, of New-York, made a speech in favor of the improvement of the harbors of the Northwestern lakes, as due to commerce.

Several speeches were then made on other subjects, when, only seven members being present, the House adjourned.

The Troubles in Kansas.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF THE OUTRAGES—MEASURES OF GOV. DENVER TO RESTORE ORDER, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 31.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* gives many rumors and conflicting accounts of the recent troubles in the southern part of that Territory. It was stated that some two hundred settlers were organized near Sugar Mound, and that a still larger party of Missourians were encamped a short distance from them, and it was thought a battle would ensue. Governor DENVER has commissioned Sheriff SAMUEL WALKER to proceed to the scene of the disturbances and report to him when it is thought that active measures should be taken to restore order.

The latest news from Osawattomie stated that that place was threatened by three hundred Missourians, and that messengers had been despatched to Lawrence for arms.

It appears from correspondence emanating from the head-quarters of the Kansas militia, and published in the Lawrence *Republican*, that Captains MONTGOMERY and PAYNE were deprived of their commissions on the 18th of February.

The Osawottome *Herald* confirms the accounts of the murders in Lynn County on the 19th.

It was rumored that CROCKET's party were besieged in Fort Scott by the Free-State men, who are waiting reinforcements to take the place by storm.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, May 28,
viâ BOONVILLE, May 31.

More recent accounts from the South fully substantiate the previous reports of the murders committed in Lynn County.

Colonel MONROE's corps was encamped at Walnut Creek, fifty miles distant, and the column was progressing finely.

Colonel MAY's column marched this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 31.

The *Republican* learns that Governor STEWART has sent General PARSONS to Bates and Cass counties to ascertain the extent of the troubles there, and whether it will be necessary to call out the militia to protect the border counties of Missouri from Captain MONTGOMERY's band of robbers.

The *Democrat* has information from a gentleman just from Kansas that the Deputy United States Marshal was sent in pursuit of Captain MONTGOMERY, and was taken prisoner by the latter on Thursday night last, but that after some conference he was released. The Marshal stated that Captain MONTGOMERY informed him that the recent outrages were all committed by Captain HAMILTON, who is the head of the remnant of the party formerly commanded by Major BUFORD. It was reported that HAMILTON had left the Territory and was *en route* to Georgia.

Westport Correspondence of St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

This morning, (May 21,) Captain A. C. HAMILTON and others have arrived here, bringing news of a fight at Sydris, in Linn County, between a party of Democrats and Abolitionists, which occurred on Wednesday, the 19th May. Captain H. and his neighbors had been compelled to leave the Territory, to save life and property. After bestowing their families in safety, they determined to go back and look after their stock, crops, &c. Hearing of their intention, the Abolitionists held a meeting, at which they resolved that all "good" citizens might return, but that HAMILTON, inasmuch as he held Slaves, was not a good citizen, and he and his friends must stay away, or take the consequences.

Not deterred by this, however, Captain H., with about twenty-four others, left the border of Missouri, on Tuesday last, at night fall; proceeding cautiously along the banks of the Merais de Signe, they reached the neighborhood of Chouteau's trading post by a little after sun up. Having learned that there was an organization to prevent their return to their homes for any purpose, Captain H. and his companions took a circuit and approached the post from the west, instead of from the east. For this reason, those at the place in fortification took the party to be MONTGOMERY's men, and came out to meet them, when they were all taken prisoners. From one of the prisoners it was ascertained that a number of persons were stationed at SNYDER's, a short distance from the Post, a house built in the gorge of two mounds, and flanked by rock walls—a fit place for robbers and murderers.

Under the promise that they would return to their homes the prisoners were disarmed and released, but instead of going home, they took a near way for SNYDER's and had almost arrived there before HAMILTON's party. The Captain, taking three others with him, left his brother, Dr. HAMILTON, with the reserve to await his explorations. On nearing SNYDER's house, they were hailed and fired on, narrowly escaping over the hill with their lives. Captain H.'s riding horse was shot in the neck.

Protected by the hill, the Captain sent to his brother to dispatch him ten men, and with the rest to approach SNYDER's along the hollow. The order was complied with. The Doctor made for the fortification in one direction and the Captain in another. Hearing a gun at, and seeing the smoke arise from a point on the side of the hill, Capt. H.'s party charged upon the spot, where they found the ten or dozen fellows whom they had just released, and who had partially armed themselves at a neighboring house, and were attempting to reach the main body at SNYDER's. A brief skirmish ensued, resulting in the rout and death of the whole party of abolitionists, who had a few moments before pledged themselves not to aid and abet MONTGOMERY any further. In a few moments the main force of the opposite party took a panic and rushed to the woods, in which they escaped. I learn from Capt. HAMILTON himself, that at least ten were certainly killed, amongst them a Capt. REID, who was one of MONTGOMERY's Board of Commissioners, before whom are brought and tried his Pro Slavery and Democratic prisoners, and who punish or release them. Death is not unfrequently the sentence.

MONTGOMERY is the head of an extensive organization in the South, all of whom swear everlasting fealty to him, and eternal hostility to all Democrats. Those who will not take the oath are classed as Pro-Slavery, and driven out, or killed and robbed.

One of HAMILTON's party was shot in the thigh, but is not dangerously hurt; all the rest went through the fight without a wound.

Changes of Time on the Great Southern and Western Mail Routes.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

In addition to the changes recently noted in the transportation of the great Southern mails, an alteration is expected to take effect on the 1st of July, by which all the mails from New-York and Washington to all points below Washington will be greatly expedited. It is now anticipated that both "through" and "way" mails from the South will arrive here at 1 o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M., instead of at 5 A. M. and 3 P. M., as at present.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are making further and important changes on their lines to facilitate the transportation of the mails both from Washington to the East, and *viâ* the Washington Junction to the West. By these arrangements the passengers and mails leaving here in the morning will reach Cincinnati before noon the next day; and two other trains, one in the afternoon and another in the evening, will make still prompter mail connections, arriving at Cincinnati in 28, and St. Louis in 44 hours.

Great Fugitive Slave Excitement in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, May 31.

The schooner *Kesiah*, of Wilmington, Delaware, Capt. BAYLISS, cleared from this port on Saturday night. Since then several slaves have been found to be missing, and a steamer was sent to overhaul the *Kesiah*, which she did below City Point. Five slaves were found on board. The Captain, crew and slaves were brought back here and lodged in jail. The excitement here is immense. Two thousand people were at the wharf when the steamer landed, and were with great difficulty restrained from violence. The vessel was also towed back.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 31.

The Southern mail brings dates from all points as late as due, but the papers contain no news of importance.

The New-Orleans papers contain the details of the news from Mexico by the *Tennessee*. The Zuloaga Government had declared all the Mexican ports closed to commerce. It was expected that ALVAREZ would have two additional brigades in the field on the 3d with the view of advancing on Cuernavaca.

Wife Murdered by her Husband.

HONOEYE FALLS, Monday, May 31.

YAUCANTE DUPLANTE, in a fit of insanity, shot his wife this morning, killing her instantly. He has been partially deranged for some time, but was not considered dangerous. He has a family of six children, the youngest only two months old. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. He appears perfectly indifferent.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, May 31—10 P. M.

There are to this hour no signs of the steamship *Hammonia*, *viâ* Southampton, on the 18th, or the *North Star*, from Bremen *viâ* Southampton, on the 19th inst, and both about due. The night is very dark, with a fresh wind from the Southwest.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 31—8 P. M.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamship *Indian*, now overdue at River du Loupe. She will bring intelligence from Liverpool to the 19th inst.

Vermont Politics.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Monday, May 31.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention meet at Bellows Falls on Thursday, July 8.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 31.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York, was signalized, bound in, at 1½ o'clock.

Death of Commodore Jones.

Commodore THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES, of the United States Navy, died last night at his residence in Georgetown, D. C. Commodore JONES was of Welsh descent. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in the year 1789. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in the year 1805, and received his commission as a Captain in 1829. He was first brought prominently into public notice in the year 1814, at the time when the British naval expedition against New-Orleans entered Lake Borgne. Commodore JONES, then a Lieutenant, had command of a division of five gun-boats, carrying 23 guns and 183 men. The British force that he was appointed to intercept, consisted of 40 or 50 barges or boats built for this special duty, carrying 42 guns, and six or eight hundred men. After a gallant resistance the little American flotilla was compelled to surrender, Lieutenant JONES having been early disabled by a shot. His conduct in the affair was universally commended. That the victory was dearly bought by the British is proved by the fact that their loss, as officially reported, was 94—more than half the number of Americans engaged, and, by American witnesses of the affair, the loss is even said to have been 300 or 400.

In 1842, when he had command of the Pacific squadron, while lying at Callao, he received unofficially information which led him to believe that a war between the United States and Mexico was inevitable. He was also led to believe that through intrigues at Mexico, a cession of Mexican territory to Great Britain was contemplated. He suddenly set sail with a squadron of four vessels in order to forestall the supposed designs of the British Admiral. On arriving before Monterey, some circumstances confirmed his suspicions; he summoned the Governor to surrender the place, which was done, and on the 20th of October, 1842, the American flag rose over the old fort, and a proclamation was issued, explaining to the people the strange movement.

For this indiscreet but well-meant seizure of Monterey, in a time of peace, Commodore JONES was suspended from service for a time, and in 1855 was placed upon the Reserved List by the Naval Board.

The Defalcation in the Exchange Bank, Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner, 25th.

The recent developments of fraud and rascality in connection with the affairs of the offices of the Comptroller and Secretary of State present a state of facts of the most painful and startling character. The result of the investigations of the Legislative Committee has not been officially announced, but its general features are generally understood in this city, and have been made public already in the columns of a cotemporary. They show mainly that the Secretary of State, who is Commissioner of the Turnpike Fund, is a defaulter in the sum of $30,000, and that THOMAS R. MOSBY, who has been for many years a clerk in the Comptroller's office, has been in the habit of taking State bonds, deposited as security for the circulation of free banks, and appropriating them to his own use. Seven of these bonds, of $1,000 each, have been traced to him by the Committee, and he confesses to have stolen them.

The Comptroller, under whose administration this theft was perpetrated, J. C. LUTTRELL, is acquitted of criminality in the matter, though generally censured by public opinion for inattention to business. Mr. LUTTRELL had unbounded confidence in his clerk, Mr. MOSBY. When he went into office, he found MOSBY there, familiar with the business of his office. Col. CROZIER, Mr. LUTTRELL's predecessor, and other leading gentlemen connected with the departments, recommended him in the highest terms, and he was employed by Col. LUTTRELL at a higher salary than the services of other good clerks could have been procured for, on account of his supposed integrity and experience.

The fraud connected with the Exchange Bank, by which an indefinite circulation of notes of that bank has been thrown out without the deposit of securities, has not been traced to its proper author or authors. The law requires the bonds to be deposited before the notes are countersigned by the Comptroller. The owners of the bank allege that these bonds were deposited, and that $123,000 are missing. To make this assertion good, it is only necessary, we presume, to produce the receipt, which should have been taken for every bond deposited. The mystery involved in this matter, we presume, is capable of solution, and the public will await with anxiety the result of further investigations. The responsibility lies between the owners of the bank, (the Messrs. SPENCE,) the Bank of Tennessee and the Comptroller.

THE DEFEAT OF GARZA AT TAMPICO.—The Pensacola *Observer* furnishes the annexed important intelligence, obtained from the Purser of the U. S. steamship *Fulton*, Lieut. Commanding ALMY, which vessel arrived off Pensacola Navy-Yard, May 21st., from Tampico:

"The Mexican war steamer *Guerrero*, Capt. SANCHEZ, was dispatched by ZAMORA with two hundred and eighty-seven boxes of ammunitions of war from Gen. GARZA, at Tampico. A few hours after leaving the port of Vera Cruz, she pronounced in favor of the Zuloaga Government, and landed her cargo at Tuspan, which was transported over land to Tampico and used against GARZA.

On the 4th of May, General MEJIA, with eight hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry, arrived at Tampico. On the 14th he attacked General GARZA, totally defeated him, and obliged him, with about twenty of his adherents, to retreat to the interior. So Tampico is at present in undisturbed possession of the Zuloaga party.

The *Fulton* sailed from Tampico on the morning of the 17th. She left in that port brigs *Balcar* and *Nahum Stetson*, and schooner *General Taylor*. Schooner *Aurelia P. Howe* sailed on the morning of the 14th for Pensacola.

Captain ALMY, while he in nowise interfered in the squabbles between the two parties, yet effectually protected our commerce, and obtained reparation, as far as possible, for injuries sustained prior to the arrival of the *Fulton*."

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.—Will there be war with England? We answer emphatically—No.—*Baltimore American.*

ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLING.—CASWELL WITT, of Iowa, arrived in this City with his family from Philadelphia, on his way to California, Sunday evening, and hired a hack and told the driver to take him to Savery's Hotel. The hackman took him to a low place in Cedar-street instead. Yesterday morning Mr. WITT asked the landlord where RAYMOND's Ticket Office was. The landlord took him to an office corner of Chambers and West streets, which a person in the office informed him was RAYMOND's office, where he was charged $810 for steerage tickets to California for himself and wife and five children. He paid the money and took the tickets. Mr. WITT afterwards ascertained that the office was not RAYMOND's and that he had been swindled out of $60, the difference between what he had paid for the tickets and their actual value. Moreover a stateroom which had been promised him, he found his tickets did not secure to him. Officer BOSTWICK, of the Mayor's squad, has the matter in charge.

Officer HILLIARD, of the Mayor's squad, yesterday arrested JOHN JACKSON, at a ticket office corner of Chambers and West streets, on a charge of defrauding JOHN THORBALM (May 28) out of $28 by fraudulently selling him a passage ticket for Liverpool under pretence that it was a ticket for Hamburg. JACKSON was taken before the Mayor and compelled to refund the money.

FIRE IN BOWERY—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—At 4½ o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of SAMUEL BECK, No. 92½ Bowery. When the alarm was given the interior of the store was in flames. An officer of the Fourteenth Ward discovered the fire through the cracks between the shutters. The entire stock of Mr. BECK, valued at $2,500, was destroyed. It is partially covered by an insurance of $2,000 in a Brooklyn Insurance Company. The fire communicated to the fancy dry goods store No. 92 Bowery, of D. MYERS, adjoining, there being only a board partition between the two stores. Mr. MYERS estimated his loss by fire and water at $3.000. Insured for $13,000 in the People's Insurance Company and the London and Liverpool Insurance Company. The second floor of the building No. 92½ was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. MYERS and Mr. J. ULLMAN. They both sustained some loss on their furniture. Mr. G. W. STOTT, who occupied the third floor of the same building, had his furniture considerably damaged by water. Neither of these parties was insured.

The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. A son of Mr. BECK was in the store till nearly noon, when he shut up and went away for the day. He says that he had no fire in the morning, and that no cigar was smoked on the premises. An examination of the interior of the store after the fire was extinguished discovered the fact that the gas of all the burners—six in number—were turned so as to allow the gas to escape. The Fire-Marshal will make an examination.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. PERSIFOR F. SMITH AT PHILADELPHIA.—The obsequies of Gen. PERSIFOR F. SMITH were celebrated on Friday at Philadelphia. The scene was impressive. The city was the General's birthplace, and a large concourse of citizens attended the remains to Laurel Hill. Minute guns were fired, at the Navy Yard, during the march of the procession.

Gen. SCOTT took part in the ceremonies. Religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD, the Rev. ALBERT BARNES and others. The first, second and third Brigades of the military turned out with arms reversed, and the corpse was attended by a guard of honor. The *Inquirer* says:

"All along the route hundreds of spectators had gathered, lining the pavements, the fences, the lower boughs of trees and even roofs and board piles on the Ridge Road. The procession moved onward through these manifestations of popular interest, and soon reached the green fields and open country. Passing the new and beautiful Mount Vernon Cemetery, the new bell suspended from the tower at the marble gateway tolled forth. At the gateway of Laurel Hill, the cavalry drew up at the roadside, while the funeral procession, accompanied by the National Guard, marched along one of the main avenues to the open grave. The grave is in a lot belonging to the family of General SMITH, and there lie the mortal remains of his father and mother, four of his brothers and sisters, and others of his kindred."

General Houston's Expedition to Mexico.

We understand that General HOUSTON, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Alamo to new conquests. WALKER and HENNINGSEN do not inspire the adventurous youth of the South with confidence, and it has been signified to General HOUSTON that if he would lead them, there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring it into the Union, and with it HOUSTON into the Senate.—*Evening Post.*

Personal.

The London *Gazette* contains a general order announcing the promotion of Sir Colin Campbell to the rank of General in the army. His elevation to the Peerage and promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal—the highest in the service—will follow immediately.

Mr. Everett, since November last, has delivered his Oration on Washington twenty-three times, with aggregate net receipts (for the Mount Vernon Fund) of $14,645; and has spoken on "Charity" fourteen times. The aggregate receipts from the delivery of these two orations, in six months, is stated at $27,078.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "M. de Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, is about to come to France on leave of absence. The French Consul-General at New-York will act as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Mr. Geo. W. Curtis is to deliver the annual address at the Rensselaer County Fair, to be held in Troy next September.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

100 Casks of New Goods, Just arrived from France per ships *Investigator*, *Asa Eldridge*, &c. We are now receiving NEW AND BEAUTIFUL styles of the following goods:
DINING SERVICES
(white and decorated), from $25 to $100 per set.
TEA SERVICES and TOILET SETS.
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES (a fine assortment).
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS.
URNS, SPOONS, WAITERS, FORKS, &c.
ALSO
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY.
Our friends and the public generally are invited to inspect the above goods, which we offer for sale.
AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUGHT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Broadway Redeemed
From the drawback of high prices.
PARIS BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, COIFFURES,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
At the lowest prices in the trade,
At WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.
Opposite the Park.

Removal.
The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 566 Broadway, south-east corner of Prince-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

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THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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Real Shetland Shawls,
KNIT BY HAND,
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Ladies' Summer Bonnets.
New Paris Models,
Prices the lowest ever known,
At WILDE'S Show Rooms.
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Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

A Large and Beautiful Stock of
LADIES GOLD WATCHES,
by the best makers,
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS AND STYLES,
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New and beautiful styles,
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ENGLISH CARPETINGS SACRIFICING!!!
Velvet, $1 12; Brussels, 75 c's to $1 per yard.
All-Wool ingrains, 37½c. to 62½c. per yard.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

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Radical-Cure Truss Office.—Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER-BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

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A Correct Phrenological Examination is the best method of learning what pursuit in life one is best calculated to follow. FOWLER & WELLS apply the science daily, on No. 308 Broadway.

Pulmonary Consumption.—ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., office for the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 to 4 P. M. Send for a book on Consumption, (gratis.)

Catarrh.—Dr. GOODALE'S Office, for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway. His entire success with this formidable disease is fully established.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—WESTLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday May 29, by the Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. SYLVANUS MORRIS to Miss MARY L., daughter of the late Richard Westlake, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DIED.

EDGAR.—In this City, on Saturday evening, May 29, of consumption, Mrs. HETTY WOODRUFF, relict of the late Capt. Peter Edgar, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at No. 36 White-st., precisely at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 1, and the remains taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment, by the 3 o'clock boat, from the foot of Robinson-st.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Anson Blake, Mrs. ANN DAVIS, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Hicks and Joralemon sts., without further invitation.

DUER.—In this City, on Sunday May 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G King, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 2, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The Railroad train leaves at 8½ o'clock A. M.

MERRELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 31, BRUTUS R. MERRELL, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 233 West 28th st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, at his late residence, No. 282 West 16th st., JAMES HENDERSON, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 31, at No. 84 West 26th st., after protracted suffering from the infirmities of age, which he bore with Christian submission, Dr. PETER CLARKE.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Cayuga County for interment.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 31, after a severe illness, Mr. RULEFF R. STEPHENS, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons James, William L. and Edward D. Stephens, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William L. Stephens, No. 183 West 19th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DUFF.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, GEORGE H. DUFF, aged 23 years, son of the late James Duff.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 15 West 28th-st.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, the Rev. JOHN H. HOLLINGSWORTH, aged 62 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 24th st., at 1 o'clock, and from St. Matthew's W. M. Church in Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—At Staten Island, on Sunday, May 30, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of the late John E. Gillespie, aged 41 years.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.

Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.

Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the

DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,

admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.

Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.

The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.

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Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth.
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OUR STANDARD of silver is..............950-1,000 parts pure.
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Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

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THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

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ENLARGEMENT!
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THE EVENING DAY BOOK will be enlarged this afternoon to about twice its usual size, and will contain hereafter

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, up to 2½ o'clock P. M.

This afternoon's issue will contain an elaborate editorial on the "Right of Search," "A History of Tammany Society," Latest News, &c., &c.

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A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.

James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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MARCH, 1858.
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CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
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ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
CIRCULATION LARGER
Than all other works of the kind combined.
THE ONLY RAILWAY GUIDE
Recognized as the Official Organ of the Railway Companies.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER:

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THE MAPS Delineating the principal Through Routes from the East to the West, and from the West to the East. Each main route being represented with all its connections, distances, &c. A feature absolutely indispensable to all travelers, as well as to those desirous of making themselves acquainted with the Railways of the country.

SEVENTY MAPS Delineating the principal Local Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas; their distances, connections, &c.

ONE LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP representing the Railways in actual operation throughout the United States and Canadas.

IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, baggage, hacks, hotels, &c.

INDEX TO TELEGRAPH STATIONS in connection with Railways, and a new and important feature to every business man. By merely glancing at the index, persons can inform themselves not only where a station is situated, but upon what Railway.

INDEX TO NEARLY 2,000 of the principal Towns, Villages and Cities in connection with Railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways, giving an account of the most important Cities, Villages, &c., through which the Railways pass.

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"Within the past six months, business or pleasure has called me into one-half the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of Railroad, and I have never arrived at a dépôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket-companion APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, a work corrected and published semi-monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied upon implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."

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For sale by all the principal Periodical and News Agents, and at all the Bookstores, and by all the boys who sell papers, &c., upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas.

IMPORTANT TO NEWS AGENTS AND OTHERS.—In consequence of the great demand for the GUIDE during the past few months, the editions have become exhausted in a few days. To prevent disappointment, dealers will please send their orders five days previous to the 1st and 15th of each month, in order that they may not be disappointed in receiving the first and second editions.

D. APPLETON & CO.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.
SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

also, a large and well-selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactures, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.
"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"
BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.

The real FRANGIPANNI PERFUME is manufactured only by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, of No. 2 New Bond-st., London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many. None, however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance made by P. & L.

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FRANGIPANNI.	SACHET.
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Sole Agent for the United States,
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer.
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLAND'S PRINCE CONSORT,
Above his own name,
Has declared Lyon's Powder
Well worthy of fame.

The Belgians, the British,
The people of France,
In its favor the strongest
Indorsements advance.

All say that bugs, roaches,
Ants, beetles, it kills;
And every promise
Made for it, fulfills.

The Pills, too, by LYON—
For killing rats—sold,
Are worth, in our dwellings,
Their full weight in gold.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and Pills, for destroying all insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers,
Diamond and En'd Watches	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases,	London Duplex Watches,
	T. F. Cooper Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	Jules Jurgensen Watches,
Gold Lepines,	Independ't Second Watches,
Gold Detached Levers,	

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary,
New-York, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS.
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old established window shade warehouse, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts. Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

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OFFICE SIGNS,
WIRE WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
Manufactured by
LEE & CO,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON FENCES.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, near Pearl-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE LANGLEY'S great Spring medicine. "Buy me and I'll do you good," the labels say. Then wisdom asks, why delay, for the bottle is large, the price for one is small, and all who use it the pledge is life and health to all. The ladies all like it, for it is sure to do them good. Ask for LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters. Sold by druggists for only 38 cents, everywhere.

SMALL TEA POTS FOR RESTAURANTS.—Block tin, Britannia and plated Tea and Coffee Pots of a convenient size for the use of keepers of restaurants, for sale at wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton, Billiard Palace. 15 Tables Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 22 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table-ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 35 Clinton place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish carriage horses, fast travelers, saddle horses.

Also one coupe carriage, pole and shafts; one light, oak wagon superior make; one set fine double and one set do. single harness.

Also, the chestnut filly *Eugenie*, 15½ hands high, sired by *Trustee*, out of the well known blooded mare *Highland Kate* who trotted 2:37 over the Cambridge Course. *Eugenie* is 4 years old this Spring, warranted kind and gentle in all harness, and sound in every respect. Without training she gives evidence of extraordinary speed. She was bought by a gentleman of this City for his own use two months ago, and who is now unexpectedly called back to Europe.

Also, belonging to the same estate, one bay mare 14½ hands, 6 years old; has been used as a ladies' saddle-horse; kind and gentle in all harness, and warranted sound.

Also, one light road wagon, almost new.

Also, a trotting sulky, made for the above owner in the best manner; 3 sets single harness, blankets, whips, &c., &c. Without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., superior pair of gray family carriage horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, long tails, kind, gentle and true in single and double harness or under the saddle; they are good travelers and sold only account of the owner having no further use for them.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpeting, &c., THIS DAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., without any reserve, to satisfy a mortgage. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold, one suite covered with crimson satin; also an extensive parlor suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top etageres, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining room chairs, sofas, walnut tea tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates, cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with wash-stands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, ON WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 109 Fulton-st., New York. Peremptory sale of the largest assortment of heavy French plate mirrors and choice oil-paintings that has ever been offered to the public for many years. Sold on account of dissolution of copartnership. We invite the trade particularly, as well as hotel-keepers and persons about furnishing first-class dwellings and stores. It would be impossible to enumerate the above stock of really substantial articles, all of which was made expressly for private custom sales, and is such as can be relied upon, and every lot is warranted perfect. Catalogues will be issued, containing full descriptions, one day previous to the sale, when the stock will be ready for exhibition. Over 300 mirrors and 500 paintings and engravings comprise the stock, valued at over $ 2,000.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM AT YONKERS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, if not disposed of previously at private sale, the splendid farm of EDWARD CROMWELL, deceased, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, consisting of 90 acres of fine land, in a high state of cultivation, numerous buildings, fine orchard of various fruit trees, good spring, &c. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to

FREDERICK DEVOE, Ex'r., 23 Morton st., N. Y.
JANE CROMWELL, Executrix on the premises.
JOHN VALENTINE, Fordham.
Or to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st., New York.

Said farm 2 miles from Williams' Bridge. The same distance from Yonkers Village.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c.

Also, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, one piano-forte.

Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., Bay Trotting Horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, kind in single and double harness, and a good saddle horse; has trotted a mile in 2:40, is a very stylish driver, has been in the country during the Winter, can trot a mile on the road, to a wagon in condition, in 2:50. Sold as the owner is leaving the City. Also, a light wagon, together with one set of single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, ETC.—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, at 11 o'clock precisely at No. 33 Nassau-st., (for convenience of sale,) the balance of old wines, brandies, cigars, fishing tackle; also maps, and horse and wagon, remaining unsold from May 13, late the property of an old ship store and wine importing house many years established—to be sold without reserve, and fully guaranteed. The stock includes many fine lots, samples of which and catalogues can be seen at our office two days previous to sale. Full particulars in *Herald*.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the No. 7,588, and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money. J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, June 1, at 1 o'clock at the rooms of the New-York Mining Stock Exchange, southeast corner of Beaver and William sts., all the furniture of said Association, consisting of long and circular tables, arm chairs, cushioned; desks, platforms, iron railings, &c., &c., suitable for library or reading rooms. The sale will be peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the Receiver, without reserve, 75 beautiful rosewood 4½ and 5-octave Æolicans, or improved melodeons, 10 rosewood piano-fortes, square and round corners, 6¾ and 7 octaves. The above are all first class instruments, of superior make, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau st., fine oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, American, Flemish, French and Italian schools, all framed, and by some of the most celebrated masters of the above schools. They can be examined one day before the sale in the gallery.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, PLATED WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.—By BARTLETT & COWEN, TUESDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of best ware, in lots, for dealers. City and country merchants will do well to attend.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE WITHOUT RESERVE of the stock in trade of G. B. Williams & Co., dry goods merchants, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, and following days at the store No. 361 Broadway. For further particulars, see advertisement under head of "Dry Goods" this day.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., fresh and seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Also, several invoices of stock goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY ABOUT DECLINING housekeeping will offer for three days only, at private sale, their elegant household furniture which has been used but a few months: Rich rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatelle, velvet and hair cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, Turkish and reception chairs, oil paintings, English carpets, &c.; one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, solid pearl keys, has been used only two months, at No. 210 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALBOW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry, No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. BENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

THE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., &c., OF a jewelry manufactory in Massachusetts for sale, and the factory to let; it is now fitted up in the best manner, having every needed facility. For a person having capital to invest, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with; or if desired by such a person, (capable of taking charge of the factory, or of the business in New-York, which is well established, in connection with other manufacturing business,) a copartnership may be formed. Address box No. 762 Post-office, New-York.

THE AMBROTYPE GALLERY NO. 150 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURG, FOR SALE.—It is up only one flight of stairs, and very low rent; established one year and has paid well. The owner is obliged to leave the city, and it will be sold for $[illegible]00—about one-third its actual worth. This is a fine chance for a young man to learn the art, and have a good business for a few dollars. Come and look at it.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods. He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade and can give references of the best character as to integrity and capacity. Address J. W. G., Box No. 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $50,000, in an old-established hardware, importing and jobbing business. One of the present partners about retiring will leave an equal amount with the above as special capital. The credit and position of the present firm is A No. 1, and the business a first class and safe one. Address, with real name and references, which will be strictly confidential, SHEFFIELD, Box No. 148, office of this paper.

TO LAWYERS.—A PARTNER WANTED BY A young lawyer with a growing practice. As the advertiser's time is not wholly taken up, a lawyer in full practice preferred. No objection, however, to an energetic young attorney with some practice and an extensive business acquaintance. Address LAWYER, Box No. 146, *Times* office.

$200 TO $2,000.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE money. Any gentleman with this amount, wishing to engage in a business where he can double his capital in a few months, in any State in the Union, will call on or address D. H. SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO MACHINISTS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE largest machine shops in the northwest, in complete working order, and with a large trade. Inquire of WM. P. MOSS, JR., at Hanford & Browning's, No. 21 Barclay-st.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN HAS $500 to invest in a safe business, that will give quick returns. No patents, quack medicines, or any other humbugs will be noticed. Address SLOWEST BUSINESS, box No. 151 *Times* office.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the Piano Bazaar; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the Bazaar; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the Bazaar; if you have a piano that wants repairing, regulating or tuning by an experienced workman, go to the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d floor.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD carved, grand diagonal piano, finished back and front, powerful rich tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted. Cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A SUPERBLY FINISHED, RICH-TONED, full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, has all the latest improvements, with City maker's guarantee for two years, (cost $350,) will be sold for nearly half price. This will be found the greatest bargain now offered, by calling at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SIX BEAUTIFUL SUPERIOR-TONED, 7 octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs and scalloped bottoms, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice—$250, $220, $200. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PROFESSORS OF THE PIANO-FORTE are respectfully invited to call and examine MONESTIER'S Patent Agile main or Hand Exerciser, for Musicians, at No. 17 Ann-st., 2d floor.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REMOVED their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—second hand, will be sold very low. Inquire at No. 3[illegible]8 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REUNION—NAZARETH HALL.

The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECH, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hall.

HOME SCHOOL.—NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 12. For particulars address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, teaches double entry practically on plans of real business, and qualifies gentlemen in a short time for head book-keepers in extensive establishments. Pupils who secure seats this day will have private lessons for $10.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC STORE,
Is removed from No. 389 Broadway,
To No. 1 CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.
WEBB & ALLEN,
Successors to J. A. Novello.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; situation elevated and healthy. The cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint run within a few rods of the house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to S. COCKROFT, Esq., No. 79 South 7th-st., or at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 370 Broadway, well adapted for a merchant tailoring establishment or any other light business, being well lighted, centrally located and in thorough repair. Apply to JOHNSON & CAMERON, No. 370 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with garden and stable attached, in the village of Flushing, situate within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt and Steamboat Landing. Inquire of GEO. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York, or of H. S. HOVER, Flushing.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS'S Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated near the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 113 Water st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN THE first class house, No. 85 East Broadway, one block from Chatham Square. Inquire on the premises.

CHEAP RENT IN BROOKLYN.—THE first class, three-story, English basement, brick house No. 396 Carlton-av.; Philadelphia front, 12-inch walls front and rear; $300. Immediate possession. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., near the premises.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY A SMALL parlor and back room on first floor and two good rooms in basement. Piazza and shrubbery yard in front. Rent from $14 to $15 a month. Good references required. Apply to No. 457 4th-av., near 31st-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND FIFTH FLOORS OF No. 8 North William-st., well adapted for any light manufacturing business requiring good light. Inquire of JOHN LYONS, No. 13 Chambers-st., or JOHN EGAN, No. 68 East 28th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A VERY HANDSOME cottage, just finished, on the Hudson River, within two hundred yards of the dépôt, 152d-st.; has a beautiful view of the river. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,188 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone, high stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, 24x60 feet. Will be sold low, and on terms to suit. A smaller house in the city, or a place in the country, will be taken in part payment. House now open for inspection; keys at No. 122 West 44th-st. If not sold it will be rented. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 284 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RYE—A HOUSE and out-buildings, with about three acres of land, pleasantly situated on the turnpike road, less than a mile south of Rye Dépôt. There are about ten rooms; four large rooms on the first story. The house can be rented without the land, if desired. Inquire of J. C. WORDEN, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A ROW OF handsome and most desirable residences in the XVIIth Ward, near 2d-av., suitable for small and genteel families. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CLASON'S POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—For sale, about 320 acres of land on Clason's Point, with very extensive frontage on the East River; the place is remarkable for its salubrity and beauty, and is distant 10 miles from Madison-square, New York; it adjoins the Ludlow estate. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pearl-st., or BRADISH JOHNSON, executor, No. 98 Front-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR WELL located Western lands, or unincumbered property near this City—two strictly first class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front houses, size 25x65, replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, partly furnished, on the banks of the Hudson River, opposite Tivoli, and near the village of Saugerties. Enquire of C. W. HAWKINS, 52 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS, FIRST MORTGAGE Railroad Bonds for a good dwelling house, in this City or Brooklyn. Location must be good, and house first-class. The Bonds are secured upon a Western Road that is free from a floating debt. Also a few thousand dollars worth of Stock in the same Road to exchange for good unincumbered Western land, well located. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WM. H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs generally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

THE NEW-YORK "PURE MILK COMPANY," having obtained from the last Legislature a liberal charter, have completed their organization, in conformity with its provisions, and now propose to the citizens of New-York and vicinity;

1. To open books for subscriptions to the capital stock, and to distribute the same in shares of ten dollars each, of which twenty per cent. shall be payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder as may be required.
2. To start with healthy cows, a large farm or farms, within easy distance from the City; to see that they are properly fed and cared for, and to supply parties with milk in its pure state.
3. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the cans will be securely locked on the premises of the Company, and the milk drawn therefrom by means of valve faucets, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of adulteration or dilution.
4. In the distribution and delivery of milk, the stockholders in the Company will be entitled to precedence over the general public, until the arrangements of the Company shall be so extended as to supply the wants of all.

The books of subscription will be opened at No. 54 Wall-st., second story, rear, (Room No. 6,) on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and remain open daily for one week, unless the capital, amounting to $150,000, shall sooner be subscribed for. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. G. ELLIOTT, Sec. R. M. STRATION, President.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Such Stockholders of the Academy as were not present at the meeting held in the building on the 27th inst., can obtain explanations as to the course which is recommended to be pursued by calling upon either of the undersigned, the Committee having charge of the subject then under consideration.

N. H. WOLFE, No. 4 South-st.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, No. 65 Wall st.
H. G. STEBBINS, No. 51 Exchange-place.
May 29, 1858.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

MATCH DEPOT.—LADIES' VARIEGATED matches; water-proof and perfumed matches; chamber tapers, to burn five minutes; gas lighters, lamp lighters, inextinguishable cigar lights, German matches; all of superior quality, sold cheap, and sent to any part of the City. No. 399 Broadway, near White-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO rent for the season, an elegant brick house, with furniture, &c., on Phila-st. Apply to JAMES SCOVILL.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from dépôt, is finished with every convenience, contains dining-room, with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms, laundry and kitchen, and 1 large bath-room; gas and water in the house; stable, with room for coachman, hennery, &c.; grounds 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York; or address P. O. Box No. 142, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Benjamin S. Collins, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchen and servants' rooms. Also, carriage-house, stables, ice house, filled, &c., fruit and shade trees in abundance. New-Haven Railroad dépôt at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms, apply to URIAH COPELAND, on the premises, or to A. S. CASS & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market or Centre-st. Dépôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $6,500. For particulars, inquire of W. R. McSAYRE, near Centre-st. Dépôt, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located at Dobbs' Ferry, fine river view, large house, garden, plenty fruit trees, grapes, &c., about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt or Steamboat Landing. Inquire at J. P. NEPPERT'S Piano-stool Store, No. 390 Canal st., near West Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE IN WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—For sale, the mansion house of the late Hon. Daniel Noble, in Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. The house was planned and built with care, under the superintendence of the late owner, and is a large, comfortable and beautiful residence. Ten acres of choice land adjoin the estate, much of it front land, which is occupied for garden, orchard and tillage. An office is on the premises.

Williamstown is attractive on account of the presence there of intellectual and Christian society, including the Faculty of Williams College, and also on account of the grand and diversified mountain scenery.

Mr. Newcome Love, upon the premises, will show the house and grounds to those who wish to look at them. The terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

CHARLES STODDARD, No. 33 Milk-st., Boston.
or to GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., U. S. District Clerk's Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., the country seat known as Oak Hill, on Whalley av., 1¾ miles from the dépôt. The grounds contain 3½ acres, upon which there is a grove of native forest trees, and a large variety of choice fruits, good garden, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; it is nearly new, well built, and is in perfect order, has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. The barn, stable, carriage-house, &c., are conveniently arranged, and well adapted for the place.

To a person wishing a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, and its location (being so near the City of New-Haven) will also make it a profitable investment. For terms, (which will be accommodating,) and card of admission apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

Also, a splendid farm at Rye, Westchester County.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED on New-Brighton Terrace, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground, eight minutes' walk from New-Brighton or Tompkinsville Ferry. It commands a view of the Narrows, Long Island, New-York and New-Jersey. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at Herron's Express Office, foot of Whitehall st., or JOHN McKEON, No. 21 Nassau-st., rooms Nos. 18 and 20.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house, in modern style and in fine order, with about 30 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable, wood and pastures. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 200 South-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country seat with 15 acres of land; house partially furnished. For particulars, apply to D. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to LINDLEY H. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenburgh & Miller,) No. 74 Wall-st., 3d floor, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 150 acres of land, situate about four miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York. This farm is within a half hour's ride of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and one hour's ride by cars to the City of New-York. There is a handsome ridge of land near the centre of the same, and adjoining "Lake Alexander," a sheet of water of about one mile in circumference, about one third of which is bounded by this farm. It is well watered, and has abundance of fruit. In a good neighborhood, and is for sale cheap.

For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons: A. M. C. SMITH, Esq., American Express Co.; BENSON B. SMITH, No. 4 Broad-st., New York, or to JACOB S. ODELL, executor, Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT OLD FIELD POINT, Long Island Sound, near Setauket, 50 miles from the City, access by Long Island Railroad, *via* Lakeland Station and packets every day. It contains about 60 acres in high condition, new and commodious buildings, abundance of fruit, fishing and fowling in their season and bathing at all hours. Apply at office of Jersey City Locomotive Works, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 40 acres, excellent land, with good buildings, fruits, &c. The farm is free and clear; also, the crops, worth $900, included, situated near Steamboat Landing, on Staten Island, and having a fine land and water view; will be sold low or exchanged for a good dwelling, or first-class tenement property in New-York. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 486 acres heavy timber. For full particulars see advertisement in New-York *Times* and New-York *Tribune* on Mondays and Thursdays.

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN the town and County of Westchester, about 10 miles from the City of New York. The land is fertile, and from its accessibility is well adapted for a milkman or agriculturist. A small dwelling and convenient outbuildings are on the premises. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF 100 TO 150 ACRES, ON a lease of three or five years, possession July 1, by a highly respectable and responsible party, one who might purchase if location suited; must have good dwelling, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, together with stock and farming utensils. State of New-York preferred. Any person having such property, may address SECURITY, office *Journal Commerce*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A BROWN bay horse, 16 hands high, of fine form, rangy neck, clean, blood like head and legs, and able to trot in 3½ minutes or better. For a horse to suit, a good price will be paid. Address, stating all particulars, price, and where the horse can be seen, THOMAS S. SHEPARD, Box No. 1,470, New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE—A STYLISH BROWN horse, of great courage and endurance. Stands without tying and has never been known to shy or stumble. Will be fully and responsibly guaranteed. Inquire at stable No. 22 West 13th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

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SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other

MOWING MACHINES.
Dépôt in New-York.
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

IMPHEE SEED FOR SOWING BROADCAST.—A quantity of Wray's African Imphee Seed of the best varieties, but mixed together accidentally, rendering them unfit for a sugar crop, will be sold in quantities of not less than one bushel, at $2 per bushel.

The Imphee is, undoubtedly, the best green food for stock. A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

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THEO. STOUT, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co.	HENRY CLEWS, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.	H. W. MASON, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
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Bought and sold on Commission.

Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.

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Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

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EDWARD HAIGHT, President of Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. J. PHELPS & BLISS.
PETER COOPER.
BOSTON:
WM. THOMAS, President of the Webster Bank.
BENJ. E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce.
NOURSE, MASON & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
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Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
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Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER } Bought and Sold.
BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

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NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury, as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. FLUTTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau st.,) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No. 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FEETER, Receiver, &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Mortgage and Income Bonds, Fort Wayne and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds, Ohio and Indiana Railroad 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, will please present the Coupons proposed to be exchanged for Sinking Fund Bonds, to the Trustee, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, at his office room No. 6 of No. 35 Pine-st., for conversion. The Sinking Fund Bonds are now ready for delivery by him. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company 6 per cent. Bonds and Buffalo City Bonds, due this day, will be paid at our office on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. PRIVATE Coupon Bonds, $500 each, secured upon real estate worth three times the amount of the loans, payable in five years, interest semi-annually, at the office of the undersigned. For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

$1,500.—A MORTGAGE FOR THIS amount, on productive property in Brooklyn, drawing 7 per cent. interest, can be had by addressing MORTGAGE FOR SALE, at the *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1858.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON THE Bonds of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after this date. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MAD River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, are requested to call at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st., and sign the agreement to fund the coupons, and receive a copy of the report showing the condition and prospects of the Company.

COUPON—TOWN OF FORT MADISON BONDS, issued to the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Co. Holders of above-named coupons due June 1, will please present them for payment, on and after that date, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

$40,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on good improved Real Estate in this city in one or more sums. Apply to J. M. ROBISON, No. 6 Wall-st., first floor.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST proximo on the bonds of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPANIES throughout the United States dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW YORK, May 29, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EVERETT & SMITH is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent.

June 1, 1858. A. H. EVERETT,
L. L. SMITH.

EVERETT & LIVERMORE will continue the business of Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists at No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre. Laboratory, No. 162 Jane st.

A. H. EVERETT,
C. F. LIVERMORE.

L. L. SMITH will continue the business of Electrotyping and the Manufacture of Batteries, &c., at No. 244 Canal-st., 3d floor.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., for the transaction of a Banking, Bullion and Specie business, at No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
J. S. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & OWENS is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by the death of Mr. Daniel S. Owens. The remaining partners having associated with them HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON and CHARLES S. LANGDON, will continue the business under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1858.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
No. 66 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in the stock commission business, Mr. W. C. HAMILTON, (late with Travers & Jerome.) A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of KEMP & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JERSEY CITY, May 24, 1858. JAMES A. KEMP.
JOHN H. WARD.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 386 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:

WHITE ASH of the above-named veins for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren st., or at their yards foot of 14th st., East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders either from Philadelphia, (Richmond, wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes or for contracts to be furnished in uniform prime order.

OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall st.,
NEW YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES—260. THE PUBLIC—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c., No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,949,736 98
Average amount of Specie	1,786,334 53
Average amount of Circulation	231,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,655,835 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$873,817 00
Average amount of Specie	58,894 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	471,031 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$551,443 00
Average amount of Specie	99,048 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,636 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,772 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$5,617,043 39
Average amount of Specie		3,254,347 10
Notes Late Bank of America	$22 046	99,014 00
Average amount of Circulation	76,968	
Average amount of Deposits		7,128,330 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,163,367 11
Average amount of Specie	3,332,612 80
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,151,748 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard King, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,027,440 68
Average amount of Specie	164,015 62
Average amount of Circulation	91,154 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,570 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,153,943 89
Average amount of Specie	1,053,454 36
Average amount of Circulation	345,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,384,249 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Edward Robinson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,643,654 16
Average amount of Specie	379,924 44
Average amount of Circulation	84,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,480,034 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,332,291 76
Average amount of Specie	1,581,331 54
Average amount of Circulation	165,791 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,899,787 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,364,491 66
Average amount of Specie	1,104,463 23
Average amount of Circulation	280,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,013,273 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,238,135 65
Average amount of Specie	334,904 48
Average amount of Circulation	220,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,733,395 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$336,113 31
Average amount of Specie	32,832 82
Average amount of Circulation	104,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	281,998 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,543 104 05
Average amount of Specie	406,099 46
Average amount of Circulation	181,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,239,053 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$509,257 50
Average amount of Specie	79,622 98
Average amount of Circulation	104,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	285,097 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
G. W. Reynolds, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,144,303 00
Average amount of Specie	682,702 00
Average amount of Circulation	283,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,923,466 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$675,152 97
Average amount of Specie	107,396 63
Average amount of Circulation	138,389 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,573 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,953,623 26
Average amount of Specie	605,833 73
Average amount of Circulation	16,711 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,973,476 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Moses Taylor, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. MOSES TAYLOR, Prest.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,216,464 28
Average amount of Specie	800,253 94
Average amount of Circulation	105,826 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,861,240 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,370,831 77
Average amount of Specie	410,200 14
Average amount of Circulation	123,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,288,596 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of May, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$178,329 47
Average amount of Specie	25,173 95
Average amount of Circulation	4,171 00
Average amount of Deposits	73,983 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1858,
Wm. H. Riblet, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,680,846 51
Average amount of Specie	332,987 72
Average amount of Circulation	129,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,527,824 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Jorey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$794,084 08
Average amount of Specie	57,110 96
Average amount of Circulation	113,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	626,632 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$224,887 13
Average amount of Specie	63,793 73
Average amount of Circulation	21,948 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,460 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,333,683 85
Average amount of Specie	272,682 86
Average amount of Circulation	94,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	865,588 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,478,611 07
Average amount of Specie	216,165 43
Average amount of Circulation	195,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,426,471 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$842,850 04
Average amount of Specie	215,143 30
Average amount of Circulation	106,319 00
Average amount of Deposits	803,003 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,122,077 58
Average amount of Specie	310,207 00
Average amount of Circulation	184,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,710,269 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,479,979 89
Average amount of Specie	1,177,645 00
Average amount of Circulation	313,032 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,632,590 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$845,848 35
Average amount of Specie	209,205 14
Average amount of Circulation	96,582 00
Average amount of Deposits	678,185 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,675,251 07
Average amount of Specie	306,839 35
Average amount of Circulation	159,705 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,303,673 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,741,163 95
Average amount of Specie	1,114,539 54
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	256,461 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,465,102 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$209,977 77
Average amount of Specie	126,396 48
Average amount of Circulation	13,392 00
Average amount of Deposits	191,043 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,539 82
Average amount of Specie	122,317 94
Average amount of Circulation	117,525 00
Average amount of Deposits	564,999 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,578,688 46
Average amount of Specie	352,656 25
Average amount of Circulation	36,568 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,055,604 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,946,284 94
*Average amount of Specie	2,959,565 56
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	223,795 33
Average amount of Deposits	6,219,558 38

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,936,502 28
Average amount of Specie	402,551 73
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	125,552 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,305,471 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,411,159 28
Average amount of Specie	1,419,836 17
Average amount of Circulation	214,039 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,484,050 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,445,645 73
Average amount of Specie	235,669 98
Average amount of Circulation	106,395 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,017,655 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,365,253 51
Average amount of Specie	329,366 03
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	126,844 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,372,462 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$382,842 13
Average amount of Specie	31,565 03
Average amount of Circulation	89,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	272,043 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$374,686 30
Average amount of Specie	53,971 59
Average amount of Circulation	148,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	110,824 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. J. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$252,280 36
Average amount of Specie	21,969 46
Average amount of Circulation	117,024 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,041 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,577,146 81
Average amount of Specie	374,729 69
Average amount of Circulation	103,500 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,295,653 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$562,327 04
Average amount of Specie	66,038 62
Average amount of Circulation	99,970 33
Average amount of Deposits	375,706 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jas. L. Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,061,114 31
Average amount of Specie	205,528 69
Average amount of Circulation	130,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	902,485 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,115,376 23
Average amount of Specie	1,027,939 82
Average amount of Circulation	188,716 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,664,746 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$563,351 97
Average amount of Specie	157,297 70
Average amount of Circulation	116,673 00
Average amount of Deposits	473,486 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,203,588 83
Average amount of Specie	955,647 57
Average amount of Circulation	62,108 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,829,021 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,001,603 63
Average amount of Specie	195,414 77
Average amount of Circulation	89,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	689,063 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,221,446 09
Average amount of Specie	162,843 89
Average amount of Circulation	180,349 80
Average amount of Deposits	736,312 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,452,334 00
Average amount of Specie	545,634 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,572 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,686,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,209,817 59
Average amount of Specie	408,748 09
Average amount of Circulation	290,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	888,667 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,946,158 38
Average amount of Specie	766,699 32
Average amount of Circulation	169,481 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,714,179 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.
FOR MELBOURNE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75.

The elegant A No. 1 clipper ship KITTY SIMPSON, 1,000 tons burden, Canfield, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, June 10. Passage $75 and upwards. Being the first ship to sail, and having unsurpassed accommodations, passengers are requested to examine her at Pier No. 21, East River, (Fulton Ferry.) For terms of passage, apply to
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 11
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY......July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL...July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 29, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, June 12, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangements—Commencing April 28, 1858, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, At 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Morristown Express—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

Millburn Accommodation—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6.35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st. corner Pine.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By Alban Goldsmith M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.—The best and safest Spring Medicine in the world for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions. The high appreciation of a discerning public of the well known virtues of this preparation, have induced many to imitate this article. To prevent disappointment, and insure speedy and permanent relief, ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., corner of William st., New-York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st. eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents night mare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

One dose often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

$1,000 FORFEITED, AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value, in this respect, has become so well known, that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 257 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

REED'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND—FOR the cure of Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases. In all cases where the directions are strictly adhered to, a radical cure is sure to follow. For sale at the principal drug stores.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 222 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

Also—The sewers in drainage districts Nos 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated Brooklyn, May 24, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO LAWYERS.

A gentleman desires to get a situation as clerk with some law firm in this City. He is competent to take charge of the Registers, and is familiar with the practice under the code. Unexceptional references given. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 143, *Times* Office.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB J. JANEWAY, THOMAS L. JANEWAY and WILLIAM R. JANEWAY, against JOSEPH GREEN, SARAH ANN GREEN, CAROLINE SCOFIELD, William Scofield, Emeline Torrey, Joseph Torrey, Johannah Raymond, John Raymond, Jacob Augustus Van Zandt, Peter Van Zandt Lane, Mary V. Z. Van Vechten, Abraham V. W. Van Vechten, Robert Lane, George Janeway, William W. Janeway, Sophia Sarah Van Zandt, Frederick Van Zandt, Charles Van Zandt, Sarah Van Zandt, Louisa Sluyter, William R. Sluyter, Gerardus Van Zandt, Helen Van Zandt, William Van Zandt, Sarah Louisa Van Zandt, Louisa Van Zandt, George J. Janeway, John L. Janeway, Henry L. Janeway, Martha G. Janeway, Elizabeth Van Nest, John Van Nest.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: To the defendants Joseph Green and Jacob Augustus Van Zandt, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1858. EATON & DAVIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 10th day of May, 1858. EATON & DAVIS,
my11-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE.—JAMES CHAPPELL against CALVIN C. COLT, William H. Cheney and Caroline H. Cheney his wife, to Lathrop S. Bacon and Lucy I his wife, Mary B. Allen, David R. Barton, Morris Martin, the Manufacturers' Bank, Henry M. True, William H. Webb, the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of the city of Providence, Elias Pond, Daniel A. Woodbury, Jonathan Woodbury, Edmund F. Woodbury, James E. Booth, Christopher Cooper, Alonzo Wheelock, Albert L. Wakelee, Peter A. Haag, Jedekiah Kelly, and William Roswell.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in Rochester, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1858. DANFORTH & TERRY,
my4 law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, } Executors.
JEREMIAH S. LORD, }
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858. MARIA R. NITCHIE, } Administrators.
SANFORD COBB, Jr., }
mh16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 2 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1857.
d29-law6mTu* JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858. ELIZABETH CALDER,
je1-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM P. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No 4, New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1857. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON,
ja5-law6mTu* Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av. and 79th st., until June 9th, 1858, at 12 o'clock. M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June 16 1858, which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered, whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., as fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals or they will be rejected. The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile or one inch wide beyond the end of the tile proper, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars must cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting snugly to the tile. The amount required for the present season will be as follows:

400,000 with an orifice of 1¼ square inches.
125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.
30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.

And an equal number of collars for each size.

Note.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
New-York, May 27, 1858. Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY next, June 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at room No. 8, City Hall, for the consideration of the subjects now before them, in which the following-named persons are interested viz: John J. Martling, J. B. Eels, School Officers of the XIXth Ward; John Harwood, Walter S. Pinckney, Cornelius Driscoll, James Styles, and M. Shandley; also, resolutions to pay expense of election for Assistant Engineer of Fire Department; resolution to pay Inspectors and Laborers; also, the applications of the New-York Gas Light Company for pay for regulating Pearl-st., and the application of the New-York State Woman's Hospital.

The parties interested will attend the meeting of the Committee as above without further notice.

The Finance Committee meets regularly every Tuesday, at the above-mentioned time and place.
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEO. STARR,
Committee on Finance.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following matters now before them, viz: Application to open the 11th-av., from 107th to 144th-st., and working the same as a country road; application of Jacob Harsen and others, to open streets through Bloomingdale-square; lessee of Hell-Gate Ferry, relative to grading 86th-st.; petition for crosswalks across the 2d, 3d and 4th avs., between 79th and 86th sts.; resolution to open 77th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; remonstrance of G. Cutting, against grading 1st-av., from 71st to 86th-st; petition of I. C. Jones, for permission to grade 1st-av.; remonstrance of R. A. Reading against opening 126th-st., from 3d to 7th-av.

Parties interested in the above-mentioned subjects will attend the meeting of the Committee without further notice.
THOS. McSPEDON, } Committee
J. J. BRADLEY, } on
JAMES DAVIS, } Roads.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 5. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to six cents per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage to Savannah $20. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will succeed and leave on Saturday, June 12.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were referred. They had reference to the filling of sunken lots on Twelfth avenue; to the building of sewers in Fourth-street, and for grading One hundred and Tenth-street.

The following resolutions were adopted: To inquire in relation to the rents and fees of Washington and West Washington Markets. To advertise the lease at the slip, between piers Nos. 25 and 26, for sale for the period of ten years. To direct the Comptroller to pay for materials furnished by the Superintendent of Roads.

Several resolutions were referred. To repair and improve the pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. Directing the owners of Peck-slip Ferry to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to run their boats on Sundays. To have sidewalks flagged on Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street. To regulate and grade One Hundred and Thirtieth-street from Third to Eighth-avenue.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

His Honor the Mayor forwarded a communication recommending that the City Inspector be authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of night soil from the City until contracts can be entered into and provided therefor. Referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Board concurred with the petition of the Third-avenue Railroad Company for permission to substitute iron instead of Belgian pavement between their rail tracks, when the same is on an up-grade.

The following reports were adopted: In favor of building a receiving basin and culvert on the south-west corner of James street and New-Bowery. In favor of concurring to confirm assessment-list for sewer in Forty ninth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Also, to build a sewer in Crosby-street, between Howard and Bleecker streets. To concur in confirming the contract for sewers in Houston-street, Front-street, Thirty-sixth and Forty-second street.

The Board adopted a resolution donating $1,500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

A resolution was adopted in favor of paying the sum of $540, being the expenses incurred in the reception of Mohammed Pasha.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned, to meet on Friday next, at 6 o'clock.

ANTICIPATED DISTURBANCE IN A METHODIST CHURCH (COLORED.)—The action of the General Conference last week, by which a new minister was placed over the Methodist Church (colored) in Sixth-street, caused considerable ill-feeling among a large number of the members, who consider the Church independent. They determined not to recognize the action of the Conference, and to that end directed the old minister to remain at his post, and conduct the services, as before. It was expected that the Conference appointee would be present on Sunday evening, and that he would insist upon leading in devotional exercises—therefore, some disturbance was anticipated, and a large Police force was in attendance. The hour for the commencement of the exercises arrived, and so did the rival ministers, but as the Conference appointee did not attempt to lead, there was no disturbance. The members who claim the right to act independently of the Conference, intend bringing the question of their title to the property, &c., before the Courts.

Police Intelligence.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—On Sunday evening, a man named Edward Haley, upset a woman's fruit stand at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. Officer Wilson, of the Sixteenth Ward, remonstrated with Haley, when the latter struck him a violent blow in the face. The officer attempted to arrest Haley, when a gang of rowdies interfered to prevent his making the arrest. By means of his club he succeeded in keeping the crowd aloof and securing Haley. The crowd threw stones and clubs, injuring the officer severely. At length some other officers came to the assistance of Wilson, and arrested two of the ringleaders in the assault, named Lewis Lockwood and Patrick McConnell. The three prisoners were locked up in the Station-house for the night, and yesterday were taken before a Police Magistrate and detained for examination.

THE CHILD KILLED AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL—RESULT OF SLIDING DOWN BANNISTERS.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 405 East Ninth street, upon the body of Ann Moss, the girl who was killed at the Public School in Ninth-street, as reported in Monday's TIMES. The evidence showed that the deceased, in company with some other girls, was sliding down a curved staircase, when she struck against the point of a stick used to take down bonnets and cloaks from hooks, and that she died from the injuries thus received. The statement made at the Coroner's office that she fell from a window-sill was erroneous. The deceased was 13 years old, and very sprightly and interesting for her age. Her parents are English people.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—Caleb A. Travis was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding James Simpson of $400. The complainant alleges that Travis advertised for a clerk for a grocery store about a month ago, and that on a promise of being paid $8 a week, and receiving a mortgage upon the stock, he loaned to Travis the amount named. After handing over the money he ascertained that the accused did not own any grocery. Justice WELSH held Travis to await an examination.

STABBING.—Harriet Harris, of No. 34 Forsyth-street, was committed to the Essex Market Prison yesterday, to answer a charge of stabbing James Simons in the arm with an oyster-knife. Simons was induced by Hannah to go into her house, and afterwards discovering that he had been robbed of his loose change, he charged her with the theft. Indignant at this imputation upon her honesty, Hannah rushed upon her accuser with an oyster-knife.

BURGLARIES.—The jewelry store of Mr. John Marsden, No. 22 Catharine-street was entered on the night of May 27 by burglars, and watches, jewelry and rings to the value of $200 stolen. On the night of the 25th Patrick McNerney's hat stand, No. 197 South-street, was broken open and $20 worth of stock stolen. P. MULVILLE's liquor shop, No. 72 Oliver-street, was broken into on Friday night last, and $40 worth of cigars and clothing abstracted.

Mr. John Mathews requests us to state that the report of his having acted as a second at a prize fight, which took place on the banks of the East River, on Sunday morning last, is entirely incorrect; that he knew nothing of the fight whatever until he saw it announced in the public prints, with his name mentioned as a participant; and that he is neither a pugilist or bully, and has no connection or sympathy with such. The published report was correct in every other particular.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS are graceful!
KNOX'S HATS are light!
KNOX'S HATS are durable!
KNOX'S HATS are admired!
KNOX'S HATS are fashionable!
KNOX'S HATS create good looks!
KNOX'S HATS please the ladies!
KNOX'S HATS win wives!
KNOX'S HATS are indispensable!
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

REAL GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS!
Not the imitation Cotton article
often sold for Merino.
may be obtained at half price,
from 50 cents upwards!!!
At A. RANKIN & Co.'s,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—This apparatus is very simple and self-acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pure Orange County Cream Syrups for Soda, Milk Punch, &c., &c., flavored to suit, put up at the extensive dairies of ALDEN & WOODHULL, near Goshen, Orange County, New-York. Also, their delicious Crème De La Crème. (or Egg-nog Syrup.) One gallon of either is equal to nearly two gallons other syrup, and will keep months in the hottest weather. Price $1 50 per gallon, or in bottles at $7 per dozen. Orders handed to either of our drivers, or left at our Milk and Cream Dépôt, No. 35 White-street, corner of Church, will be attended to with dispatch.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS.

☞ A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings, their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]

"STAND NOT ON THE ORDER—Of your going, but go at once," as *Lady Macbeth* says, and be a delighted witness to-night, of the beauties of that *recherché* and popular drama, "Rosalind Hubert; or, the Hillside Tragedy," with SUSAN DENIN as *Rosalind*, at Barnum's Museum. They play "The Miller's Maid," this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form. E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av., PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—Streets Repaired by Contract—Brooklyn a Port of Entry—The Health Officers' Difficulty—The Swill-Milk Stables—Interesting to Tax Payers.

A FIGHT IN THE ROTUNDA.

The regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of the regular order was resumed at the point arrived at when the Board adjourned at the previous meeting. There was a large lobby attendance, composed principally of residents of the Twelfth Ward, interested in their Aldermanic difficulties. It was anticipated by many that Mr. BANNAM would object to Mr. HOGAN, his successful competitor for the office taking his seat; but nothing occurred to interrupt the proceedings. Several of the lobby felt indignant at a vote cast by Alderman HOGAN against a resolution offered by Alderman WHITNEY recognizing Dr. BOYD as Health Officer, and an adjournment to the rotunda for a fight was the consequence. JOHN MCGARRY and WM. KELLER were the principals. They went into the fight well conditioned, but the Police interfered and committed both combatants to the cells in the basement of the City Hall. This ended the difficulty.

STREETS TO BE REPAIRED BY CONTRACT.

A petition was received from tax payers in the Eastern District asking that the work of repairing streets might be given out in future under contract. In connection with this Aldermen SMITH offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to suspend all work commenced, and to advertise for one week for proposals to do the same. This was adopted by unanimous consent.

THE TWELFTH WARD ELECTION.

Alderman DOUGLASS offered a resolution, requesting the Comptroller not to pay any Inspector of Election in the Twelfth Ward, who had not taken the oath of office. He withdrew the resolution, when assured that the Comptroller would see that no money was paid out improperly.

BROOKLYN A PORT OF ENTRY.

Alderman DOUGLASS offered the following:

Resolved, That whereas the United States Government, in Congress assembled, passed certain acts in August, 1856, and March 3, 1857, for the erection of a Custom-House in the city of Brooklyn, and the authority was therein contained for the erection of the same, but from some cause or other no commencement has yet been made. In view of our great commercial, mercantile and industrial interests combined with beauty and safety of harbor, easy facilities of access, and our position as the third city of the Union, inspire us to claim the early commencement and completion of a suitable building, according to the said laws and rules and regulations of the Government in such cases made and provided. To consummate this invaluable and desirable improvement, we would respectfully ask the Hon. George Taylor, member of Congress from this city, to urge the immediate passage of the bill authorizing the commencement and appropriation. A vote of thanks shall be hereby tendered to Senators Seward, King, Douglas and Taylor, for their united support in the enforcement of the law, although recently attended with defeat.

Amended so as to include in the request Congressmen McClay and Searing, and as amended adopted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER DIFFICULTY.

Alderman WHITNEY, of the First Ward, offered the following:

Whereas, by section 3, title 9, of the charter, it is provided that the Board of Health shall attend daily, from the first day of June till the first day of October, in each year, at a place to be called the "Office of the Board of Health;" therefore,

Resolved by this Common Council, That the Health Committee be constituted as a Board of Health of this city: and that the Board of Health do meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and that Samuel Boyd, M. D., Health Officer elect of this Board, be directed then to meet with them.

Alderman WALTON moved to amend by striking out the name of Dr. BOYD, as it was a roundabout way to reëlect him, and this decided the question at issue between that gentleman and Dr. Cleveland, who claimed to hold the office.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution as presented was adopted by a vote of 9 ayes to 8 nays.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By resolution of Alderman SCHOLES, the Chief Engineers were directed to report next Monday evening the number of men attached to each company in this city.

THE SWILL-MILK STABLES.

By Alderman WILSON,

Resolved, That the Counsellor of the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board next Monday evening, if any and what proceedings have been taken to enforce the ordinances, as violated by S. L. Husted, Esq., relative to the rebuilding of the cow-stables in the Seventh Ward.

Adopted by unanimous consent.

INTERESTING TO TAX PAYERS.

By Alderman SCHOLES,

Resolved, That the Collector of Taxes and Assessments have the following notice printed in large letters on all bills issued from his office, and likewise signs posted in his office to the same effect: "All persons paying taxes or assessments will examine their bills and the ward or assessment maps to see that they are paying on the right property, as the city will not be responsible for a return of money paid in error on the wrong property." Adopted.

The Board adjourned at 8½ o'clock, having transacted an unusually large amount of business.

Brooklyn Items.

BROOKLYN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Asylum was celebrated in the Brooklyn Institute last evening. The exercises consisted of recitations and singing, and the reading of the annual report. A large number of the orphans were present, and acquitted themselves creditably. From the report it appears that the greatest number of children in the Asylum at any time during the year was 178. Number of inmates on the 31st ult., 108. There were four deaths during the year. The late religious awakening, it seems, reached this institution. The report says, in this connection: "Our children have come under its influence—have been found engaged in their prayer-meetings after they were put to bed—were in the dark, and supposed themselves unnoticed. The reality of this change has been tested by their altered manner and improved conduct." The disbursements by the managers was $5,934 73, and they have a cash balance on hand to commence the year with of $703 82.

ITEMS.—JOHN NEVINS, printer, 40 years old, residing in the Eighth Ward, was sent to the Insane Asylum, yesterday, a confirmed lunatic.... There were 124 deaths in Brooklyn last week, 22 of which were by Consumption.... A young man residing at No. 103 Tillary-street, was severely injured Sunday evening by a flower-pot falling from the second story window of a house near his residence, upon his head.... The pupils of Public School No. 24 repeat their May Queen Festival on Thursday evening next.... Officer SHAW, of the First Precinct, on Sunday night found the door of house No. 20 Livingston-street open. The owner has gone to the country with his family and left the house and contents in charge of a "faithful domestic."

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 28.—This building, recently erected by the Board of Education, on Fulton, near Patchen-avenue, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The building is a substantial frame structure, 60 by 40 feet, 2½ stories high, and filled in with brick, and cost, with the eight lots on which it stands, $8,000. There are, at present, 100 children on register.

There is no report yet from the Common Council Swill-Milk Committee.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made 110 arrests in the several Precincts, as follows: First Precinct, 14; Second Precinct, 10; Third Precinct, 44; Fourth Precinct, 17; Fifth Precinct, 15; Sixth Precinct, 6; Seventh Precinct, 2; Eighth Precinct, 2.

Jersey-City Items.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.—City Marshal ELLIS reports that for the month ending yesterday, 124 persons were committed to the City Prison, charged with the following criminal offences: Drunkenness, 79; assault, 6; picking pockets, 1; vagrancy, 9; playing ball on Sunday, 4; felonious assault, 1; attempt to rescue prisoner, 1; fighting, 4; perjury 1; stealing 6; malicious mischief, 2; violating city ordinance, 2; selling diseased meat, 1; disorderly, 2; attempting to steal, 2; embezzlement, 1; robbery, 2; total, 124. Nativity—Ireland, 84; England, 12; Scotland, 4; Germany, 7; United States, 16; colored, 1. Total, 124.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31.

$500	Ohio St. 6s, '70	104	850	Hudson Riv. R. opg	27⅞
5,000	Ind. St. 5s	88	140	do opg	28
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	95	50	do b60	28
38,000	Mo. St. 6s	83⅜	100	do s60	27⅞
10,000	do b60	83⅜	300	Harlem Railroad	11
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs	84½	103	Harlem R. Preferred	21½
1,000	Erie R.R. Bds.'75	44½	125	Panama Railroad	106½
4,000	Erie R. C. B. '71	40	50	Illinois Central R.	87½
1,000	Erie R. C. B. '62	40	100	Reading Railroad	41
2,000	Ill. Cent. R Bs	87	200	do s30	41
500	do	87½	50	do	41¼
6,600	La C. & M L.G.B.	33½	200	do b60	41⅜
1,000	do	33⅝	350	do b60	41⅜
15,000	do b60	34	550	do	41⅜
2,000	do	33¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	20½
2,000	Harlem R 1st mt.	81½	50	do	20⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	103⅜	50	do	20⅞
7	American Ex. Bk	102¾	250	do	21
45	Continental Bank	99	50	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	44
20	Artisans' Bank	79	100	Gal. & Chic. R. opg	85¾
61	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	105	185	do opg	86
23	Cum. Coal Co	15¾	650	Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	35½
25	do c	15¼	100	do b60	35½
600	do opg	15¼	200	do b30	35⅜
100	N. Y. C. R. R	83	100	do s10	35⅜
125	do	82¾	100	do b60	35⅜
285	do	82⅝	100	do s10	35⅜
750	do	82¾	10	do	35⅜
50	do b60	82½	300	Chic. & R. I. R. opg	72¼
100	do s60	82	50	do b30	72⅜
300	do s10	82⅜	200	do s30	72⅜
100	do s30	82½	100	do s90	72⅝
160	do s30	82¾	150	do b30	72⅝
250	do s3	82⅜	100	do s60	72
100	do b60	82¾	330	do opg	72⅝
850	Erie Railroad s3	19½	250	do b60	72¾
200	do s3	19¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R. s30	27
150	do s30	19¾	100	do b60	27½
100	do b30	19½	25	do b30	27⅜
200	do s30	19	300	do	27⅜
160	do s10	19½	20	Pacific M. S. Co	69½
150	do s3	18⅞	50	do	69¾
200	Penn. Coal Co	72			

[illegible] BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.Y. Cen. R.R. b60	82¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	82⅜
12,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	82¾
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b60	82¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	82¾
2,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	[illegible]	25	New-Jersey R. R.	133
25	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R. R. p.&c.	28
10	Chi. & R. Isl. R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do opg	28
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem R. R.	11
17	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R. R.	41½
10	Bank of St. of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21¼
100	Erie Railroad b30	19½	[illegible]	Panama R. R.	106½
300	do	19½	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35¾
100	do	19½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R. s10	27
100	do	[illegible]	50	La C. & M. R.R.	8

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	21	600	Com. Mu. In. Sp. 1857	42¼
2,000	do	25	20	Phœnix Bank	106½
1,000	City of Maysvl. 6s	40	10	Hanover Bank	87¾
1,000	Mercer Co. Ill. 6s	34	15	Bank of Yonkers	79
2,000	Ton. Coal & I Co	65	6	Am. Exchange Bk.	102¾
11,000	Watertn & M R. 6s	2	50	N. Y. & Harlem R.	11
1,000	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s	55	5	Int. Cup. City Lex'n.	59½
3,000	N. Indiana R 7s	68	12	Continental Bank	99¾
500	Town Walwich 8s	35	76	Nat. Fire Ins. Co	175½
5,000	T. Haute & A R. 8s	38	40	Lenox Fire Ins Co.	101
2,000	Keokuk City 8s	50	40	St. Mark's F Ins Co	118¾
2,000	N. Y. & N. H R 6s	84	17	Exchange F Ins Co.	105¾
3,500	Ohio 6s	92¼	10	American Ex. Co.	87⅞
810	At. Mu I Scp. 1858	78¾	40	Southern Pacific R.	18
5,000	G W M I. Sp 1857	49½	25	La Crosse & M. R. Co.	8¾
550	Sun Mu Ins Sp 1852	81¼			

MONDAY, May 31—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, May 29, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately in another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 22:

Increase of Loans	$992,861
Decrease of Specie	2,551,302
Decrease of Circulation	54,819
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,145,494

Including the exchanges of the week through the Clearing-House, which come off the gross deposits in Bank, and including, also, the Sub Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and with the corresponding week last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 30, 1857.	May 29, 1858.	May 22, 1858.
Capital	$60,442,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	114,049,633	116,650,943	115,658,082
Specie	12,815,515	31,496,144	34,047,446
Circulation	8,696,693	7,252,616	7,307,445
Gross Deposits	96,157,184	99,351,901	101,917,869
Exchanged	27,581,906	16,199,657	17,620,131
Undrawn	68,575,908	83,152,244	84,297,738
In Sub-Treasury	13,041,370	6,398,562	5,566,316

The Bank Statement, as above, presents several rather unexpected results. The increase in Loans is less than the fall in the Specie line by means of the Government negotiations would have indicated. The decrease in the Undrawn Deposit line, accounts for this apparent discrepancy, and shows that the Banks have advanced less on the $3,000,000 Treasury Bills taken up on 22d inst., than was generally assigned to them. In other words, there was more Trust and Saving's money went into these Bills, thereby drawing down the deposits in Bank. Exclusive of the Bank of Commerce, which added $1,246,000 in Treasury Bills, &c., the Loan column is actually less than last week. The Specie averages something poorer than expected, although the last statement was known to be a falling one, while the California remittance came in only on Saturday. The probability is, the banks hold this afternoon nearly or quite $32,500,000 on a rising average.

The week opens without any change in Money affairs. The Street demand is very moderate. The rate, on call, to the brokers is generally 4 ₽ cent. There is less new mercantile paper maturing than the amount running off at bank, and general trade revives but slowly. Exchange for the Boston steamer is a fraction easier, the standard bankers, 109¾ on London, with transient bank bills at 109½@⅝. Neither Exchange, Cotton or Breadstuffs indicate the slightest apprehension of war with England, although such a feeling is again made to affect the Stock Board, where nearly all the speculative shares fell from Saturday's closing rates, on the early call of the list. The State, and most of the Railway bonds, on the other hand, sympathize but slightly, sales of Missouris being 83⅜, against 84⅜ on Saturday, and Tennessees 90, against 90¼ ₽ cent. La Crosse Land Grants were ¼@½ ₽ cent. dearer. In the afternoon, the Share list was something firmer, and New-York Central, which had been done at 82½ in the forenoon, recovered to 82⅞@83; Toledo to 36, and Rock Island to 72⅞@73. New-York and Erie continued depressed, and left off ¾@1 ₽ cent. worse than on Saturday. Millwaukee and Mississippi were also 1 ₽ cent. lower. Hudson steady at 28, and Panama 106½ ₽ cent. Reading about the same as on Saturday. Some few strong buyers appeared at the Second Board, particularly for New-York Central, but the change was not sufficient to give a decidedly firmer tone at the termination of the dealings, to the general market. It is to be observed, however, that a large amount of stock has been put out on *short* contract, on the supposed strength of the *war fever* driving prices down on an average of nearly 5 ₽ cent., and unless this calculation is soon favored by something new and important from Washington or the Gulf, or some evidence of real distrust on the subject, in general trade and financial circles here, it will scarcely hold good until the first response from England.

The following is a summary of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, in New-York, during the month of May:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

May 1, 1858, by balance		$940,420 34
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,557,166 82	
On account of Patent Fees	6,703 35	
On account of Post-Office Department	303,989 05	
On account Treasury Notes	6,418,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	13,358 86—	8,299,218 08
Total		$9,239,638 42
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$6,195,350 19	
Post-Office Drafts	266,212 52—	6,461,562 71
Balance May 31, 1858		$2,778,075 71
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$1,778,970 56	
By receipts during the Month	2,480,045 13—	$4,259,015 69
To payments		1,750,490 35
Balance		$2,508,525 34
By balance Cr., Interest accounts and appropriations		$39,524 40
To payments		9,467 00
Balance		$30,057 40
By receipts for Customs in May, 1858		$1,557,166 82
By receipts for Customs in May, 1857		2,037,543 99
Decrease in May, 1858		$480,377 17
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$1,440,478 91
By Coin received during the Month	$289,815 55	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,415,708 41—	1,705,523 96
Total		$3,146,002 87
To Payments in Coin	$440,699 14	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,036,475 81—	1,477,174 95
Balance		$1,668,827 92
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,316,658 45	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	236,778 01—	5,553,436 46
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,432,049 91	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	365,881 20	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	25,569 00—	1,823,500 11
Total		$7,376,936 57
Due Depositors		1,617,106 08
Balance		$5,759,830 49

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$5,000	
Foreign Bullion	20,000	
United States Bullion, (including California Branch Mint Bars, $25,000)	1,625,000—	$1,650,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$89,000	
Foreign Bullion	65,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	16,000	
United States Bullion, (Old coins,)	2,500	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	2,500—	$175,000 00
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars	1,565,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins	260,000—	$1,825,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		1,773,355 34
Transmitted to United States Mint, Phila., for Coinage		$20,012 87

The State Comptroller of New-York proposes to borrow $100,000 on the credit of the General Sinking Fund, at 5 ₽ cent., the loan redeemable in 1875, and to be awarded to the highest bidder on June 24.

We understand the old Banks at Nashville are preparing for a return to Specie payments at an early day, in advance of the legislative license on the subject. The Manhattan Company of this City, the correspondents of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, have just forwarded $200,000 in Gold in aid of this object.

The June interest on the Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Company will be paid at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

We learn, from a card in another part of this paper, that Mr. THEODORE STOUT, late LEWIS & STOUT, has associated in the Bill and Stock business, with Messrs. HENRY CLEWS and H. W. MASON, the style being STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, office under Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s building, Pine and Nassau streets. Messrs. A. G. NORWOOD & Co., Stock Brokers, have admitted Mr. W. HAMILTON, late with TRAVERS & JEROME, as a member of their firm.

A new Bulletin and Exchange house, in Wall-street, No. 45, under the Phenix Bank, open business to-morrow, 1st of June, under the style of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO. Mr. HOFFMAN is son of the late OGDEN HOFFMAN; Mr. CAMPBELL is from Philadelphia, and one of the junior partners was late with BEEBEE & CO.

The Bondholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of ROBT YELVERTON, No 68 Wall-street, and sign the agreement to fund the Coupons, and receive a copy of the report, showing the condition and prospects of the Company.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Niagara from Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1858.

Since the 25th inst., the date of our last advices, the certainty that a direct issue will arise between this Government and that of England in regard to the right of search, which the latter arrogates to herself, and the fear that between the armed vessels belonging to the two powers, which may meet on the scene of the late aggressions, there will arise a collision which might impede a diplomatic settlement of the question, and disturb the harmony of the two nations, have impressed the public mind with a vague uneasiness, which has sensibly affected the course of our Stock Exchange. This speck on the political horizon has been magnified by operators for a fall, who have availed themselves of the same to depress prices of speculative shares. This fall, however, has not extended to State Stocks and other sound Securities, the prices of which, favored by the abundance of money, have been well sustained. Business in general throughout the country is in a very stagnant state, and as the dull season is now at hand, a return of activity cannot be expected before next Autumn. The Banks of Charleston, South Carolina, are to resume specie payments on the first of July next. State Stocks—The transactions have been limited, except in Missouri Sixes, which have fallen ⅜ ₽ cent. There has been a decline of ¼ on Tennessee Sixes, and a rise of ½ on Louisiana Sixes, and of 1 ₽ cent. on North Carolina Sixes. City and County Bonds—St. Louis City Sixes have given rise to large transactions, with an advance of from 1@1½ ₽ cent. We notice also some sales of Louisville Sixes; Memphis Sixes, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee; Brooklyn Sixes, San Francisco Tens, Burlington Tens, and St. Louis County Sevens, at well-sustained prices. Railroad Bonds have been very inactive. Illinois Central Constructions have declined 1⅞; Erie 3d Mortgage, 2; and Erie Sevens, of 1871, 1½ ₽ cent. In those not usually sold at the Board hardly anything is doing, and forced sales could only be made at a sacrifice. Railroad Shares are generally lower. Our bulletin gives the variations in prices: New-York Central, Erie, Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo have been the most active; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Shares are offered at 92. Money continues very abundant. Short loans 4@5 ₽ cent. per annum. First-class paper 4@6 ₽ cent., according to length.

DE COPPET & CO.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant—Letter from a Member of the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to thank you for the publication of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature, upon the subject of the frauds connected with the Land Grants and the management generally of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and for the plain and forcible manner in which you have spoken of those frauds and the actors who are residents of Wisconsin. The Legislature of that State was compelled, by public sentiment, to this investigation. This Committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, had another task to perform, growing out of the disclosures embodied in the Report. This was to prepare bills for such laws as would enable the stockholders, bondholders and creditors of railroad and other corporations (not the La Crosse Company alone) to protect themselves from such robberies in the future, and to recover back the waste plunder of the past. The intention was to afford to the whole of the parties interested as stockholders, bondholders, and creditors generally, such remedies as might give "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

It seems to be industriously put forth in the money articles of several leading papers of the East, that the Legislature proposed to enact laws hostile to the interests or the management of the La Crosse Railroad Company. There is not a shadow of foundation for such representations, unless the fact be that this management, now in the hands of Eastern men, are themselves part and parcel of the managers of the past, and have an interest in protecting the latter from reclamations for their improper acts. If this is the fact—if some of the men who are now leaders in the Eastern management, and control have themselves, by squandering the assets of the Company, and fraudulently selling its securities at ten cents on the dollar, or other trifling consideration, to the extent of millions; if one of these men has been connected with all or a major part of the fraudulent acts of the Board of Directors, from 1852 down to the present moment, and fears to be called to an account under the general law proposed by the Committee, then, indeed, may that law, or any of the laws proposed on the subject, be called hostile to the management or present managers of the La Crosse Railroad Company, but not otherwise.

If Mr. STEPHEN H. ALDEN as Director in 1853 was as seems probable, implicated in the division of $80,000 of the stock of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Company, who as contractor and financial agent of the La Crosse Company in 1856 aided the Company in extending its liabilities from about two millions up to four and a half millions, in building thirty-four miles of road—who, while acting as such financial agent, received in bonds $40,000 from ex-Governor BARSTOW for persuading the President of the La Crosse Company to give to BARSTOW and his associates a million of dollars in its bonds, for a nominal, or at least not large consideration in the purchase (a *misnomer*) of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company—and who is now understood to be the acting manager of the Company, East and West—if, I say, this individual and his friends call themselves the La Crosse Company, and are not mistaken about the fact, it is more than probable that the law proposed by the Committee might be obnoxious to them.

The Committee were not left entirely in the dark as to this interest being predominant in the present Eastern management of the La Crosse Company.

The bill reported by the Committee—general in its character, applicable alike to all "Railroad and other corporations"—was not opposed by any other railroad interest in our State. It was eminently conservative in its character, and commended itself to all who desired to see the corporations of Wisconsin honestly managed.

The man who was most active in its defeat, by a resort to Parliamentary tactics, on the last day of the session, was PERRY H. SMITH—the man who, in 1856, managed to pass the control of the Northeastern Grant to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, as detailed in the evidence accompanying the report—much to the apparent satisfaction of N. P. STANTON, the President of the La Crosse Company, who was present on the occasion.

It is possible that the stockholders and bondholders at the East may be blinded by these efforts to misrepresent and falsify the action of the Legislature and authorities of Wisconsin, and may continue the control in the hands of those who were and are interested in defeating all remedial legislation; they may flatter themselves that no further obstacles will be interposed to the Company's obtaining lands under the grant without compliance, but time will, I doubt not, dispel these delusions, and show them that the State of Wisconsin cannot again be purchased by either Eastern or Western men.

JAMES H. KNOWLTON.

Real Estate....MONDAY, May 31.

No public sales of City property to report to-day. At private sale, Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER has lately sold two through lots from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street, (100 feet wide,) 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $5,000 cash for the four lots.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have sold one lot on south side Forty-fifth-street, 375 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $2,800.

We have heard numerous complaints of the impassable condition of Fifth avenue. Gentlemen who ride both in carriages and upon horseback say it is almost impossible to pick their way out of the City in any direction or by any route, however zigzag. Fifth-avenue is now regulated to Forty-ninth-street; but from Forty second-street to Forty-ninth-street the pavement is in a most wretched condition, and little better than impassable. They have been at work on this avenue above Forty-ninth-street for more than 18 months, but no portion of it is completed, and the prospect is that it will be finished and made passable about the time of the completion of the Central Park. The matter is made much worse by closing up the Central Park, and shutting off Eighty-sixth-street and other crossings. The work now in progress on the Park and reservoir prevents all passing from Bloomingdale Road to Fifth-avenue, east. In fact, there is no drive on the island until you reach the upper part of the Bloomingdale Road, Carmansville, and the Eighth avenue. But the great trouble is to get there. This trouble can all easily be remedied by regulating Fifth-avenue, which should be done immediately, at least for the whole distance of the Central Park. And the same should be said also of Eighth-avenue. As soon as this is done, it may be expected that both sides of the Park will begin to be dotted with buildings.

We perceive that Archbishop HUGHES has commenced his grand Cathedral on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, to be about 175 feet front on the avenue, by 350 feet on the street, and some 300 feet high. Particulars hereafter.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 29.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,949,736	$1,786,324	$231,944	$6,655,836
Artisans' Bank	873,817	58,894	92,080	471,031
Atlantic Bank	554,443	99,048	92,636	342,772
Bk. of America	5,617,043	3,254,347	99,014	7,129,330
Bk. of Commerce	11,163,367	3,332,612	1,975	7,151,745
Bk. of Commw'th	1,027,440	164,015	91,154	1,031,578
Bk. of New-York	4,153,943	1,053,454	346,979	3,384,287
Bk. of N. America	1,643,654	379,924	84,564	1,480,039
Bk. of Republic	3,332,291	1,584,331	165,791	3,899,784
Bk. St. New-York	3,364,491	1,104,463	280,179	3,043,277
Broadway Bank	2,238,135	334,904	220,439	1,733,393
Bull's Head Bank	338,113	32,832	104,590	281,995
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,543,104	406,099	181,057	1,239,058
Chatham Bank	509,257	79,622	104,515	285,093
Chemical Bank	2,144,303	682,702	263,668	2,223,467
Citizens' Bank	675,152	107,396	138,389	548,576
City Bank	1,953,693	605,833	16,711	1,973,473
Continental Bank	3,216,464	800,253	105,826	2,861,246
Corn Exch. Bank	1,370,831	410,200	123,216	1,288,590
East River Bank	178,320	25,173	4,171	73,986
Fulton Bank	1,680,846	332,987	129,933	1,517,823
Greenwich Bank	794,084	52,110	113,060	626,634
Grocers' Bank	224,887	63,793	21,948	109,462
Hanover Bank	1,333,683	272,682	94,318	885,580
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,478,611	216,165	195,618	1,426,478
Irving Bank	842,850	215,143	106,319	803,001
Leather Man. Bk	2,122,077	310,207	184,741	1,710,263
Manhattan Co.	4,479,979	1,177,640	313,032	3,632,599
Marine Bank	865,848	209,205	96,583	678,180
Market Bank	1,675,251	306,839	159,705	1,303,673
Mechanics' Bank	3,741,163	1,114,539	256,461	3,485,102
Mech. B'g Ass'n	200,977	126,396	13,392	191,043
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,539	122,317	117,528	584,999
Mercantile Bank	2,578,688	352,656	36,568	2,055,604
Merchants' Bank	4,946,284	2,959,565	223,795	6,219,558
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,936,602	402,551	125,552	1,306,471
Metropolitan Bk.	6,411,159	1,419,835	214,039	5,484,050
Nassau Bank	1,446,645	235,669	106,395	1,077,655
National Bank	2,365,263	329,366	126,844	1,372,462
N. Y. County Bk.	382,842	31,565	89,964	272,043
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	374,686	53,971	148,433	110,824
N. Y. Exch. Bank	252,280	21,969	117,024	266,041
Ocean Bank	1,577,148	374,249	103,500	1,295,658
Oriental Bank	562,327	66,038	97,870	375,706
Pacific Bank	1,061,114	205,528	130,954	907,486
Park Bank	4,115,376	1,027,939	182,716	3,664,746
People's Bank	563,351	157,297	116,673	473,486
Phenix Bank	3,203,588	955,647	62,108	2,820,021
St. Nicholas Bank	1,001,603	195,414	89,042	689,063
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,221,446	162,843	180,349	738,31[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,452,334	545,634	89,573	2,686,462
Tradesmen's Bank	1,209,817	408,748	290,107	886,662
Union Bank	2,946,158	766,699	169,481	2,714,177

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$116,650,943	Circulation	$7,252,616
Specie	31,496,144	Deposits	99,351,901

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	May 22.		May 22.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,797,173	Manhattan Co.	4,893,488
Artisans' Bank	856,433	Marine Bank	855,212
Atlantic Bank	546,761	Market Bank	1,661,376
Bk. of America	5,403,286	Mechanics' Bank	3,684,176
Bk. of Commerce	9,917,478	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	200,320
Bk. of Commw'th	1,015,900	Mech. & Trad. Bk	768,728
Bk. of New-York	4,200,234	Mercantile Bank	2,627,537
Bk. of N. America	1,649,137	Merchants' Bank	4,717,343
Bk. of Republic	3,651,816	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,957,412
Bk. St. New-York	3,309,306	Metropolitan Bank	6,504,095
Broadway Bank	2,239,756	Nassau Bank	1,394,434
Bull's Head Bank	349,309	National Bank	2,352,200
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,535,668	N. Y. County Bk.	383,236
Chatham Bank	507,139	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	378,427
Chemical Bank	1,967,169	N. Y. Exch. Bank	248,530
Citizens' Bank	680,172	Ocean Bank	1,501,207
City Bank	2,042,184	Oriental Bank	545,646
Continental Bank	3,306,333	Pacific Bank	1,044,962
Corn Exch. Bank	1,377,837	Park Bank	4,162,485
East River Bank	175,586	People's Bank	564,327
Fulton Bank	1,688,471	Phenix Bank	3,180,778
Greenwich Bank	768,868	St. Nicholas Bank	998,438
Grocers' Bank	223,402	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,275,896
Hanover Bank	1,324,336	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,543,952
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,553,904	Tradesmen's Bank	1,174,436
Irving Bank	827,437	Union Bank	3,113,493
Leather Man. Bk.	2,043,485		
Total			$115,658,082

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, unchanged; sales 16,000 bbls, at $3 75 for choice Wisconsin; $3 87@$4 12 for extra do. and Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT steady, and in good demand; sales 70,000 bushels at 70c. for Chicago Spring; 70½c. for Milwaukee Club; 85c. for White Wisconsin; 87c. for White Indiana. CORN closes dull; prime offered at 56c.; 3,000 bushels Ohio sold at 55c., afloat. OATS firmer; sales 24,000 bushels, at 33½c.@34c. RYE steady; sales 2,000 bushels, at 54c.@54½c. WHISKY dull, at 19¼c. FREIGHTS—12c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports the last 48 hours ending at noon*—3,000 bbls Flour; 90,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 33,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—11,000 bbls. Flour; 154,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 16,000 bushels at 73c. for Chicago Spring; 77c. for choice Milwaukee Club. CORN scarce; sales, 11,500 bushels fair Indiana, at 58c. FREIGHTS dull; Flour, 28c.; Wheat 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—23,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Rye; 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand at former rates. Sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT held above buyers' views, particularly good samples, which are not plentiful. No sales to fix prices. CORN very dull; 65c. offered for good Western mixed. Some small sales at 66c.@67c. OATS at 38c.@39c. for Canada East. *Shipped to New-York since Saturday night*—31,200 bushels Corn; 43,311 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 31.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm: sales 11,000 bushels at 64c. CORN active. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 99,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—100 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 31.

FLOUR very dull at $4 25. WHEAT dull; sales 2,500 bushels Red at 80c. CORN active; Yellow at 71c. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@21½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 31.

FLOUR dull; sales City Mills at $4; Ohio and Howard at $4 25@$4 37½. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Sales at 62c.@63c. for Mixed; 65c.@66c. for White, and 68c.@69c. for Yellow. WHISKY dull, and PROVISIONS very dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 31.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,200 bales, at 10⅝c.@12⅝c., prices generally showing a decline of ⅛c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, May 31.

BEEVES—Better in quality than last week; no poor cattle in the market; prices lower in consequence of a good supply—sales at prices ranging from 4½c.@5½c. About 1,000 head went East to-day. Receipts of the week 3,216. SHEEP—1,914 on the market, and all taken at 5c.@6c. ₽ lb live weight, being a decline. HOGS—Receipts 3,900—sales of fat at 4¾c.@5⅜c. live weight—a small advance. Freight by propellers 25c. a head for beeves.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$136 02 Pennsylvania 6s 83; $2,600 City 6s, 98½; $600 City Railroad 6s, 98½; $600 do, 98; $1,000 Delaware Railroad mortgage 6s, 56⅞; $500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56⅞; $1,000 do, 57; $3,000 Morris Canal 6s, 80; 3 Minehill Railroad, 62¾; 110 Reading Railroad, 20⅝; 15 Lehigh Navigation, 49½; 8 Harrisburg Railroad, 56½; 5 City Passenger Railroad 52¾; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅝; 29 Bank of Kentucky, 113½; 20 Girard Bank, 10½; 13 Commonwealth Bank, 20⅝.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98½; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 98@98½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 103@103¼; Pennsylvania 5s 89@89¾; Reading Railroad 20⅝@20¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@76; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '83, 68@68½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85@85½; Morris Canal Consolidated 43@45; Morris Canal Pref'd, 99@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 58@59; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¼@13½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@11½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65@68½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50@51; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 10½@10¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 48½@49½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 9¼@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56¾@57; New Creek, ¾@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Austria	New-York	Southampton	June 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 2
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	June 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	June 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 16

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Trapier and child, Miss Trapier and nurse, Mrs. W. Bell, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Ambler and child, Mrs. Gen. Wayne, Mrs. G. F. Barrows, V. Melgar and lady, Mrs. Dick, G. Mastie, lady and infant, Miss Mastie and servant, Capt. Calto and lady, Mrs. Doany, Miss Lariolette, Miss Loyd, Dr. S. McNay and lady, Mrs. Fuller, M. H. Beninger and lady, Mrs. Melgair, 2 children and servant, Mr. Tryall, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Geo. Flagg and son, Capt. J. Bern and lady, W. S. Hastie, H. Meigs, Jr., Mr. Lariolette, Mr. Fortega, Mr. Vedall, Mr. Mester, J. Rose, Dr. Heyward, Mr. Canchios, Mr. Rayling, Mr. Blake, Mr. Trapier, Col. Morris, W. Enston, J. Hutop, J. Donec, Mr. Eastman, G. Custis, C. Greenough, D. Fogartie, C. Gands, J. Woolsey, J. R. Pameley, G. Banirick, S. Bastada, W. Edgworth, Carl E. Kerosen, P. Rotachey, E. Stopel, C. Schartze, Thomas Weiz, E. Richter, E. Korge, S. Bachman, Capt. H. Robinson, Dr. Pettengill, S. Geraghty, Mr. Marchisgen, J. Garalaldo and servant, Capt. Taylor, and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. Mellen and lady, J. Blackburn, Mrs. and Miss Ball, P. Phelan and wife, Wm. McLochlan, Edw. Lafferts, W. D. Pendleton, J. C. Blackburn, T. Miller and lady, And. Powden, Mrs. Woodford, Thos. McLain and lady, J. A. Moss, Wm. C. Burch, and 14 in the steerage.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Mrs. Mary King, Miss Amelia King, Dr. T. Hunt, J. Gravius, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 24 | Moon rises... 11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 41 | Gov. Island 11 30 | Hell Gate.... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 31

Cleared.

Steamship Austria, Heydtmann, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans, Wm. T. Frost.

Barks Pampylia, Wilkins, Cadiz, I. B. Gager; Orion, Stevens, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, A. Leary.

Brigs Maria, Bailey, Norfolk, I. B. Gager; Tornado, McCarty, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Foster, Crowell, Grenada, Merrill & Abbott; Lauretta, Smith, Brandywine, I. B. Gager; Zuleika, Grosier, St. John, N. B., Arrowsmith & Co.; Zenith, Deering, Havana, W. H. Riversmith; Teaser, (Br.,) Chisholm, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges & Clearman; Aeolas, Congers, Antigua, McCall & Frith; Eva, Chamberlin, Boston, J. W. Nickerson; Stedman, Sheppard, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Adele, Goff, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Ann, Call, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; B. H. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; M. Betts, Godfrey, Wilmington, S. Goodwin; Lucy Ann, Lawrence, Monckton, P. J. Nevius & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. 30th, 10:20 A. M., off Matomkin, signalized steamship Jamestown, from New-York for Norfolk.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore 75 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Portland 35 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool May 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. McGaw.

Bark Ottawa, Souper, Matanzas, via Charleston, (where she put in in distress,) 11 ds., with sugar to Mora, Bros., Navarro & Co. The O. came from Charleston under jury masts and has experienced heavy weather since leaving the latter port. Was taken in tow by steamtug Jacob Bell 5 miles N. of Barnegat.

Bark Marina, (Italian,) Sartoilo, Genoa 50 ds., with marble, wine passengers &c., to M. Pastacaldi.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, Ellis, Havana 24 ds., with sugar and tobacco to I. B. Gager. May 15, lat. 29 30, lon. 78 42, saw the wreck of a vessel, with both masts gone and full of water; could not make out what she was.

Brig Anna, (Nor.,) Brekke, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Bark John Denham, Gray, Mobile May 11, with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. May 30, off the Woodlands, saw a barkantine bd. N., with loss of main and mizen mastheads.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda 12 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, N. B., 4 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Susan Baker, Gookin, Saco 3 ds., with heading to order.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Mirror, Emery, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Massasoit, Grant, Albany, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, S. to S. E.

BELOW—1 bark.

Memoranda.

SHOOTING WHALES.—An exhibition was made at New-Bedford on Friday last, of C. C. Brand's Bomb Lance, which is reported to have given great satisfaction. The experiments were witnessed by ship masters and others. This new instrument of destruction consists of a heavily made, short gun, adapted for throwing a bomb into the vital part of the whale, where it explodes, and either kills, or so far cripples him that he is easily captured. They are made of two sizes; the bore of the smaller being seven-eighths of an inch, and of the larger, an inch and an eighth. One size weighs 18, and the other 24 pounds. An ordinary rifle charge of powder is all that is used, the gun being loaded with a bomb, cylindrical in form, and sharpened at the forward end, and having a feather of india-rubber attached to it, like an arrow to guide it to its mark. The cylinder is 12 inches long, filled with two to four ounces of powder, according to size, and having a shank 6 inches long, with a fuse inside. This fuse is ignited when the gun is discharged, and explodes in just five seconds, which gives sufficient time for it to penetrate the whale and do its deadly office. The piece is fired from the shoulder, like the common gun, and the bomb is projected with the precision and force of a rifle ball. If it penetrate a vital part of the whale, it is almost sure to kill him at once; if it lodge in the region of the spine, or one of the flukes the whale's back is broken, or his "shoulder blade" shattered by the explosion, so that he can make no further effort to escape. The lance is then used and the monster killed with little risk of life or of having the boat stove. The most ugly species of whale to take is said to be the "California greys." They are extremely shy, and when after a long chase, or by surprise, an iron is fastened in them they run as fast as a locomotive, dive to the bottom of the ocean, or more frequently turn upon the boat and crush it to atoms with their flukes. Several ships which have been fitted out at the Sandwich Islands, for cruising on the coast of California, have lost nearly all their boats by contests with these warlike whales. The Bomb Lance has, consequently, become an indispensable article in the outfit of these whalers. Some ships carry one gun for each boat, while others take only one or two. The guns cost from $40 to $50 each, and the bombs $3 50 a piece. One ship lately arrived at Honolulu, which reported having taken 1,500 bbls oil by the use of the Bomb Lance. The manufactory is in Norwich, Conn.

HAVANA May 23.—The bark General Green arrived yesterday from the wreck of the bark Hudson, with ten hhds. sugar and some empty casks; the balance of the cargo is a total loss. The sails, rigging, &c., which were saved from the wreck will be sold by public auction.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Capt. Knight, of the brig W. B. Brune, arrived at New-Orleans 23d, from Rio de Janeiro April 14, states that the bark Morning Star, reported as destroyed by fire off Cape Frio, cleared from Rio on the 28th of March last, in ballast for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. bark Mary Chapman, from St. Johns, N. B. Below—Steamer City of New-York, from Philadelphia.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, May 22—The ship Clarendon, (before reported,) Capt. Bartlett, from Sagua la Grande, bound to New-York, with 1,090 hhds. sugar, ran upon a ledge of rocks, six miles S. W. of Double Head Shot Key, on the night of the 9th. Capt. B., after striking, got out anchors, but could not move her. Sent to the light-house for aid, but could procure none. The first mate and four men then took the long boat and came to this city, and engaged three wrecking vessels to render the ship assistance. While the mate was absent several vessels passed, but Capt. B. could find none willing to communicate with the Nassau wreckers, whose assistance he desired. The pumps in the meantime were kept going, and on the 12th the water gained upon them; the same evening the wind shifted to S. E., causing a heavy sea, when the ship bilged and filled, the stern being in 30 feet and her bows in 14 feet. The ship now lay over very much, and it seemed was about to capsize, when her masts were cut away to ease her. The cabin stores, &c., were sent to the light-house. The mate returned on the 14th with assistance and some 60 hhds. sugar and a large portion of the materials of the ship were saved. The U. S. Marshal sold the cargo and materials on the 18th; the sale amounted to $5,000. Value of vessel and cargo, $140,000.

The ship Sultan, of Boston, Capt. Berry, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, ran upon Grecian Shoal, near Carysfort Reef, the night of the 10th, (before reported.) The Carysfort Light in sight was taken for Gun Key light. Wreckers took out 1,400 bales cotton, and the ship was hauled off at high water on the 14th. She arrived at this port the 15th. A survey was called, and divers sent down to examine her bottom. On their report she was pronounced unseaworthy, and the remainder of the cargo discharged. Capt. Berry goes North in the Isabel, the 25th, to consult with the owners. The cargo has been saved in very good order—none of it damaged by water. The ship and cargo are valued at $150,000; cargo consists of 2,300 bales cotton, 7,000 sacks corn, and 6,000 staves. The Court have not yet heard the case. The wreckers will be liberally paid. Twelve wrecking vessels were engaged.

The brig Huntress, Capt. Brown, from Matanzas, which arrived on the 12th, was seized by the Custom-House authorities for a slaver.

The ship Rockland, Capt. Brown, has been sold for $9,600.

The ship Suffolk, Capt. Field, sailed the 22d for Boston, with the cargo of the ship Richmond. The latter vessel has hauled into the wharf and is putting in a foremast; she sails next week for Boston.

The Court have awarded the salvors of brig Montserratte, $3,116. The Spanish brig Juniata, Kentona, sailed with the Montserratte's cargo the 9th for Bordeaux.

Capt. Yorke, of the Light House Department service, has succeeded in erecting a platform on the famous Rebecca Shoal, and will soon commence putting down the foundation piles of an iron beacon, to be 150 feet high. The Admiralty Court, on the 25th, decided the case of the ship Sultan, lately ashore at Carysfort Reef. They valued the vessel at $15,000, and the cargo at $113,000. Total valuation of property saved, $127,000. The Court have awarded a salvage of $18,000, net. The salvage in the case of ship Clarendon, Capt. Bartlett, is as follows: On cargo sold, for $4,650 58 $1,891 14. The expenses, $1,185 78 on materials; $421 06; expenses on same, $74 46. Total salvage paid the wreckers, $2,013 20. Total expenses, $1,270 19.

Spoken, &c.

Celia—Br. bark, of and from Halifax for Porto Rico, May 17, lat. 27 45, lon. 62 15.

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